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New Mistake Said to Kill 8

Toll in Bombing Error Is Raised to 189 Dead

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 7 (AP)—Another accidental U.S. bombing occurred near here today as Cambodian authorities reported that 189 persons were killed yesterday in the B-52 bombing of a government base town on the Mekong River. The Cambodians said that 315 persons were wounded in yesterday's misdirected bombing, called the worst bombing error of the Indochina war.

Today's bombing error, by an F-111 fighter-bomber, killed eight persons and wounded 16 in a village on a government-held Makong River island 26 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, Cambodian military sources said. The island, Tachor, is six miles from Neak Luong, scene of yesterday's predawn bombing error.

The U.S. Embassy here said that the Cambodian Army initially reported that 137 were killed and 268 wounded by the B-52

bombs at Neak Luong, 33 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. The embassy said Cambodia listed 56 government soldiers as killed and 137 as wounded.

Cambodian officers in Neak Luong said that 189 men, women and children were killed and 315 wounded. At least 96 of the dead were government soldiers, the officers said.

Worst Prior Error

By either count, the error was the worst bombing accident of the Indochina war. The worst previous mistake, the U.S. bombing of the South Vietnamese village of Lang Vei in 1967, killed 63 villagers and wounded 276.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said that the F-111 bombs dropped on the Tachor Island village today fell 1,800 feet from the intended target on the west bank of the Mekong River.

The spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, gave no casualty figures for today's accidental bombing. He said it appeared that the off-target drop may have resulted from an equipment malfunction, but the cause was not yet known.

No fighting was reported on Tachor Island at the time of today's stray strike. U.S. warplanes, including B-52s, were bombing both banks of the river, where Communist-led insurgents have been reported.

No ground fighting was reported around Neak Luong when it was bombed yesterday.

Cambodian officers in Neak Luong said two B-52s bombed the town, not one B-52, as the United States reported. The officers said 60 bombs hit the town and all but three exploded.

Damage Reports

A photographer who went to Neak Luong after the bombing said 50 percent of the town was destroyed or badly damaged.

He said the main street was reduced to rubble.

A U.S. military attaché who visited Neak Luong four hours after the incident said the bombing resulted from "human or mechanical error."

The attaché, Col. David H. E. Opfer, said damage was not extensive.

"People were sad, but they accepted that this is war and these things happen," the colonel said. "There was no animosity. I tried to say I was sorry. But how can you say you're sorry?"

There was no letup in the U.S. bombing in Cambodia today. Heavy explosions could be heard from areas around Phnom Penh as U.S. fighter-bombers kept up their support of government ground forces. There was no word of B-52 operations, but it was considered unlikely that there had been any curtailment because of the mistaken bombing at Neak Luong.

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Vice-President Agnew at a recent meeting.

'72 Campaign Records Sifted

FBI, at Cox's Request, Probes McGovern Financing in Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7 (UPI)—The FBI said today that at the request of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox it was conducting a "preliminary" investigation of financial aspects of Sen. George S. McGovern's 1972 Democratic presidential campaign here.

Herbert Clough, special agent in charge of the New Haven office of the FBI, said that agents were reviewing contribution and spending records filed by McGovern campaign groups with the secretary of state in Hartford and that persons involved in the unsuccessful campaign would be interviewed this week.

"We are conducting a preliminary and limited investigation at the specific request of special prosecutor Archibald Cox into an allegation brought to his attention by a private citizen," Mr. Clough said. He declined to explain details of the allegation.

Cox Aide Silent

John Barker, a spokesman in Washington for the Watergate prosecutor, said that he could neither confirm nor deny the FBI report.

The investigation came to light today when Mrs. Gloria Schaffer, the secretary of state and a McGovern supporter in 1972, confirmed reports that the FBI

had asked to see the records at the request of Mr. Cox.

Lonnie Reed, executive assistant to Mrs. Schaffer, said that "the FBI told us to shut up about this."

"I think they want to keep a lid on where the information is coming from," she said. "They're naturally very secretive people."

Included in the records, which are open to the public, are forms filed by state and local McGovern for President groups and copies of forms filed with the federal government.

Former campaign officials here for the South Dakota senator said that they had no knowledge of the Connecticut investigation by the FBI.

Police Arrest 155 In Black Riot at Rhodesia Campus

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Police arrested 155 African students today after a riot on the campus of the University of Rhodesia, a melee in which police and buildings were stoned and grass around the athletic fields was set afire.

The students were protesting a move to expel six of their colleagues for taking part in a demonstration last Friday. There have been several days of unrest at the multiracial university.

Cox was restored after the arrested students were taken away today. White and black police had used dogs during a running battle.

The trouble began when 20 students summoned before a disciplinary committee hearing emerged and announced that six of them had been recommended for expulsion and eight for suspension until the end of the year.

Friday's protest had been over alleged racial discrimination at the institution, which has recently been criticized by backbench members of the ruling Rhodesian Front as a center of subversion.

After the riot, police arrested the leader of the students' representative council, Willem Mawengwe, one of the six whose expulsion has been recommended. He did not take part in the riot and was arrested near his rooms on the campus.

While Maryland Official

U.S. Is Probing Agnew On Kickback Charges

By Richard M. Cohen and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew and two of his Maryland political associates are under federal investigation for possible violation of bribery, conspiracy and tax laws in connection with an alleged kickback scheme, The Washington Post learned last night.

In a statement issued by his office late last night, Mr. Agnew, who has been untouched by the Watergate scandal and is the leading prospect for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination, confirmed that he was under investigation and proclaimed his innocence. The statement said:

"I have been informed that I am under investigation for possible violations of the criminal statutes. I will make no further comment until the investigation has been completed, other than to say that I am innocent of any wrongdoing, that I have confidence in the criminal justice system of the United States and that I am equally confident my innocence will be confirmed."

Mr. Agnew, sources said, was informed of the investigation last week in a hand-delivered letter from the U.S. attorney for Maryland, George Beall.

Other targets of the investigation, according to reliable sources, are two of Mr. Agnew's long-standing friends and important fund-raisers—J. Walter Jones, an Annapolis banker, and L.H. Hammerman, a Baltimore investment banker, Mr. Hammerman and Mr. Jones, who both are wealthy real-estate men, served as Agnew fund-raisers when he ran for county executive in 1962 and for governor in 1966. Neither has made any comment.

Spokesmen said there would be no White House or Justice Department comment at this time.

Both President Nixon and U.S. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson were informed of the probe, but according to informed sources, have taken a hands-off approach to the investigation.

Mr. Richardson today talked with Mr. Beall and with special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and then decided to keep the investigation within the Justice Department and not turn it over to Mr. Cox, the Associated Press reported.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren turned aside many questions on the probe today, including those on whether Mr. Nixon retained confidence in Mr. Agnew. He reiterated that "We're not going to have a comment at this time."

It's a reporter's suggestion that he was leaving the impression that Mr. Nixon was seeking to "wash his hands" of the Vice-President, Mr. Warren responded, "I thoroughly disassociate myself from the words you used."

He added that he was "not guiding you to any impression," the AP reported.

The investigation, sources said, involves alleged undercover payments to political figures in Baltimore County and other Maryland areas from engineering and construction firms who have done business with the county. Baltimore County, which surrounds Baltimore city on three sides, is where Mr. Agnew began his political career.

County Executive

Mr. Agnew was the county executive of predominantly Democratic Baltimore County from 1962 to 1966. He was the governor of Maryland from 1966 to January 1969, when he became the Vice-President. He was succeeded by Marvin Mandel, a Democrat, who was elected by the legislature and then won re-election in 1970.

Sources said the investigation was still in its preliminary stages, and it was not certain whether the information already developed would go to the grand jury presently sitting or to a new one.

The targets of the federal grand jury investigation in Baltimore County up to now have been

the county's present executive, Dale W. Anderson, a Democrat, who succeeded Mr. Agnew in 1968; a number of executives for engineering and architectural firms, and Mr. Anderson's former administrative officer, William E. Forcort, who has pleaded guilty to a minor tax charge in return for his cooperation with the prosecutors.

The grand jury also has been investigating Lester Matz, who along with John Childs founded the consulting engineering firm of Matz, Childs and Associates in 1955. Mr. Matz also has long been associated with Mr. Agnew, and he and Mr. Childs have both contributed to Agnew campaigns.

Another target, sources say, is Jerome B. Wolff, 55, president of Greiner Environmental Systems, Inc. Mr. Wolff, from 1959 to February 1963, was a senior official in the Baltimore County Public Works Department. In 1967, when Mr. Agnew was governor, Mr. Wolff was named by Mr. Agnew as chairman of the old State Roads Commission. In 1970, Mr. Wolff moved to Mr. Agnew's vice-presidential staff as an assistant for science and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



U.S. Attorney George Beall

Hearings in Recess

Kleindienst, Petersen Testify Of Telling Nixon of Watergate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Senate Watergate committee received two different accounts today of President Nixon's reaction to being told last April 30 that some of his top aides had been accused in the wiretapping case.

Former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said Mr. Nixon appeared dumfounded and very upset. Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen said Mr. Nixon seemed to him to be concerned but calm.

"I remember remarking to Mr. Kleindienst that I admired his calm," Mr. Petersen said.

Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Petersen were the 34th and 35th witnesses to testify since the committee began its hearings on May 17. After Mr. Petersen had testified for three hours this afternoon, the committee recessed until after the end of the congressional recess Sept. 5.

Meanwhile, Samuel Dash, the chief counsel, said the committee is ready to file its lawsuit seeking access to Watergate-related White House evidence. He said the filing of the suit was postponed today because committee lawyers wanted to examine the White House response to special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Petersen together told Mr. Nixon about accusations by John W. Dean 3d and Jeb Stuart Magruder. Their stories implicated

themselves and present and former top officials of the White House, the administration and the President's re-election committee.

Mr. Petersen said he personally urged the President to rid himself

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Richard Kleindienst laughing as he told Watergate probes that he has a vivid memory of the taped telephone conversation between himself and John D. Ehrlichman.

Nixon Lawyers Say Courts Lack Right to Ask for Tapes

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon's lawyers, warning of "severe and irreparable" damage to the presidency, told federal judges today that the courts lacked authority to compel the President to surrender Watergate-related tape recordings.

The attorneys were seeking to support the President's rejection of a subpoena obtained in behalf of a grand jury by special Water-

gate prosecutor Archibald Cox. The subpoena directed Mr. Nixon to give up tapes of his conversations with close advisers allegedly bearing on the Watergate scandal.

Both Mr. Cox and the Senate Watergate committee have focused on the tapes as a key element in determining what if anything the President knew about the case, and when.

"Unsupportable Violation"

Arguing in a 34-page brief filed with the U.S. District Court here, the White House lawyers said a court attempt to enforce the Cox subpoena would constitute "an unsupportable violation of the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

"If the special prosecutor should be successful in the attempt to compel disclosure of recordings of presidential conversations, the damage to the institution of the presidency will be severe and irreparable," the brief said.

"The character of that office will be fundamentally altered and the total structure of government—dependent as it is upon a separation of powers—will be impaired."

Several times, the President's counsels made the point that the courts have no power to force the President to give up information "he has determined it is not in the public interest to disclose."

Meanwhile, the Senate committee, which had intended to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Julius Steiner during hearing yesterday in Bonn.

Ex-Officers Tell of Ground, Air Operations in Cambodia

By Michael Getler and Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—American "Special Forces" were involved in the ground in Cambodia and Laos as early as 1966, "and tactical U.S. fighter-bombers as well as B-52s were secretly aiding deep into supposedly neutral Cambodia in 1969-1970," makers were told today.

The testimony about clandestine American operations across the borders of Cambodia and Laos came from three former members of the Army's Special Forces (Green Berets). It was the first testimony of its kind in public before congressional committees.

Reconnaissance crossings of the Cambodian border were conducted with especially light—recy, former Capt. Randolph C. Harrison, 39, of Altamont Springs, Fla., told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

In separate testimony, a former Air Force intelligence officer said that he and his fellow officers were under orders from Seventh Air Force headquarters in Saigon to falsify reports about lighter-bombers that were striking 75 to 100 miles inside Cambodia for at least a 10-month period ending in April, 1971.

The testimony of former Capt. George R. Moore before the committee broadens still further the scope of clandestine and falsified U.S. air and ground activity in Indochina that has been said to spill out since the committee opened its investigation last month.

The continuing revelations before the committee have forced the Pentagon on several occasions in recent weeks to correct inaccurate war statistics it has given Congress.

Today, a Pentagon spokesman said more errors had now been found which show that 189 B-52 missions during 1971 and 1972, previously reported as having taken place in South Vietnam or Cambodia, were actually flown against targets in northern Laos.

The Pentagon, in a letter to Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., also reported more strikes—previously undisclosed—by U.S. fighter-bombers into Cambodia in April and May, 1970.

Today's disclosures by Mr. Moore were less dramatic than the initial revelations before the committee last month that a White House-ordered 14-month bombing campaign involving 3,630 B-52 strikes had been successfully hidden behind false statistics.

But it did provide for the first time indications that the same dual reporting system used to keep the B-52 strikes secret had been applied to operations by smaller U.S. fighter-bombers as well.

In describing the secret ground forays, Mr. Harrison said that on his arrival in South Vietnam in 1968 he learned that Special Forces teams had been "running these missions for at least a year." The maximum degree of penetration permitted into Cambodia, he said, "was about 30 miles."

Unlike the recently admitted air strikes into Cambodia in 1969-1970, which are said to have been ordered with the tacit consent of Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, there is no U.S. claim that any Cambodian leader acquiesced in border crossings in the 1969-1970 period.

U.S. troops openly crossed the Cambodian border in May, 1970, following the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk in March of that year. When those U.S. forces were withdrawn, President Nixon said on June 30, 1970: "We have scrupulously observed the 21-mile limit on penetration of our ground combat forces into Cambodian territory."

A former sergeant in the Special Forces, Thomas J. Marzullo, 24, of Stamford, Conn., told the senators today that American military units also continued to operate in Laos after President Nixon said they were gone.

U.S. Military Said To Study Stolen Debris of Tu-144

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force scientists were reported today to be studying pieces secretly recovered from the Soviet supersonic transport plane that crashed at the Paris Air Show June 3.

Aviation Week magazine said that Air Force intelligence officials "scooped up and spirited away" parts of the Tu-144 airliner before French security men had sealed off the accident site near Le Bourget.

The Air Force was reported especially interested in parts recovered from the Soviet SST's 33,000-pound-thrust engines. A souped-up version of the SST's Kuznetsov NK-144 turbofan engine, according to Aviation Week, is used on the Tupolev supersonic strategic bomber, code-named Backfire by NATO.

A Pentagon spokesman said today the Air Force was looking into the report and for the present had no comment on it.

Soviet civil air investigators trying to determine what caused the crash of the Tu-144 could be hampered in their work by the absence of parts.

Figure in Bonn Bribe Affair Tells of Work for E. Germans

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Former opposition legislator Julius Steiner told the central figure in a scandal over alleged vote-buying in the Bundestag, said today that East German agents paid him a fixed monthly salary to spy on his own Christian Democratic party.

He told a parliamentary investigating committee that he signed a spy contract with two Communist agents representing the East German Ministerial Council, under which he was paid travel expenses and 3,000 marks a month from January to May of this year.

Both an official of West Germany's federal intelligence service and the Stuttgart branch of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's counter-intelligence service, Mr. Steiner said.

After several visits to East Berlin, he said, he signed a contract to pass on confidential information about his own party.

because two opposition members abstained.

Mr. Steiner said that on April 23, 1972, a few days before the no-confidence vote, he was visited by a mysterious East German whom he knew as "Laube."

He said he informed an agent of East Germany's federal intelligence service, whom he knew from having earlier passed on information on other matters.

The West German agent then informed the Stuttgart branch of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's counter-intelligence service, Mr. Steiner said.

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U.S. Serious Crime Down 2% in '72—First Drop in 17 Years

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Serious crimes reported to police in the United States declined by 2 percent last year, the first decrease in 17 years, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson announced today.

The 1972 downturn in crime followed a 7 percent increase in 1971, which was the smallest rate of increase in six years, according to FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics.

Significantly, serious crime in cities with populations of 250,000 or more declined 8 percent last year, while the suburbs reported an average increase of 2 percent and rural areas a 4 percent rise. This shifting pattern has been evident for several years.

For statistical purposes, the FBI labels as serious crimes murder,

FBI Statistics Show 27% Decline in Washington

forceful rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, auto theft and larceny involving more than \$50.

27 Percent

Washington posted one of the biggest declines in reported crime last year, down nearly 27 percent from the previous year.

The crime decreases reported in some of the largest cities are as follows:

Chicago, 41 percent; Detroit, 15.8 percent; Los Angeles, 12.2 percent; Miami, 9.9 percent; New York, 18 percent; Philadelphia, 4.5 percent; and San Francisco, 19 percent.

Numerous critics have complained that the FBI crime statistics are inaccurate, and that Justice Department and local police officials manipulate the

figures for political advantage in election years.

The validity of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System was recently criticized by the attorney general himself, who estimated in an interview with the Associated Press that only a fraction of the murders, rapes and thefts committed each year are reported.

"We have no mechanism in place for measuring the volume of crime committed," Mr. Richardson said in an interview published yesterday. He said the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is testing a way of using polling techniques to compile accurate crime data.

Nationally, the largest increase

in 1972 reported offenses was in the category of rape, which was up 11 percent from the preceding year. Murders increased 5 percent and assaults increased 7 percent.

Robberies, however, dropped 3 percent, burglaries, 1 percent; larcenies, 2 percent and auto thefts, 6 percent.

A total of 5.8 million

No Opposition Candidates File For Saigon Senate Elections

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The campaigns for election to South Vietnam's Senate officially opened yesterday. There were no candidates opposed to President Nguyen Van Thieu.

In a series of speeches delivered at Saigon's city hall, the heads of the four 15-man slates underscored their similarities and their solid support for the president. Opposition politicians have said they feel it is hopeless to try for the Senate, on the ground that President Thieu's relentless consolidation of power and establishment of his own political party made it impossible for an opponent to attain elected office.

The reaction of some high American officials here to this criticism has been that President Thieu has merely been following the old-fashioned technique of trying to make it as difficult as possible for the opposition.

The Senate election recalled the 1971 presidential campaign, in which Mr. Thieu ran unopposed for re-election to a four-year term. Two men who had initially campaigned for the presidency dropped out, charging that the election was rigged.

At stake in the Aug. 26 election are 31 seats in the Senate. Nearly seven million registered voters are expected to cast ballots for their choice of two of the four slates. Each slate also has three or four reserve candidates, and the 16th man on the slate with the highest number of votes will get the odd seat, vacated by Tran Van Huong when he was named vice-president.

No one has said flatly that the Senate elections are rigged; at the same time, no one from political drivers to politicians seems to doubt that the winners are certain to be the members of the two slates hand-picked and strongly backed by Mr. Thieu.

One such team is headed by Tran Minh Tung, secretary-general of the Democratic party, which the president founded and which he serves as chairman. Mr. Tung took a leave of absence

from his post as minister of public health to enter the election.

The second group with Mr. Thieu's backing is led by Tran Van Lam, who was asked to take a leave from his post as foreign minister of South Vietnam for the contest.

Both ministers, widely known in South Vietnam, bring to the ticket great deal of prestige in a country where title and seniority carry tremendous influence.

No other political group in South Vietnam approaches the size and influence of the Democratic party. Nearly all of the province chiefs, who operate somewhat like warlords in their areas, are members and, as one Vietnamese said, "you know they have very decisive powers in influencing the vote."

So far the public has shown little interest in the election, and President Thieu apparently hopes it will not cause much of a stir.

Saigon Reports Violations

SAIGON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The South Vietnamese high command today reported 127 Communist violations of the cease-fire, the highest number for a 24-hour period since the 129 of June 18.

A command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trun Hien, said however that although the number of incidents had risen, the intensity of the fighting remained comparatively low.

Col. Hien also said that the chief Viet Cong and South Vietnamese military negotiators met today to discuss the halted prisoner exchanges. The two sides talked with no result, Col. Hien said.

Laos Fighting Increases

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 7 (AP).—Ground fighting increased slightly in southern Laos today as government and Pathet Lao representatives here continued negotiations for the formation of a coalition government.

Ex-Officers Tell of Ground, Air Operations in Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

As 1968, said another witness, former Special Forces Sgt. John S. Meyer, 27, of Trenton, N.J. Mr. Meyer also testified that he took part in a mission inside Laos in February, 1970, which Sen. Symington noted was after Congress in December, 1969, barred funds for the use of "American ground combat troops" in Laos.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., sought to emphasize that the Special Forces were not "combat troops," but primarily reconnaissance units.

Whether this action "literally violated the law or not," said Sen. Harold R. Hughes, D., Iowa, "it clearly violated the intent of Congress."

Mr. Moore, now a staff assistant

to Rep. Robert Leggett, D., Calif., served in Vietnam from September, 1969, to June, 1971, as an intelligence officer with the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Force Base in South Vietnam.

Subsequent to the May, 1970, invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops, Mr. Moore said, a secret message was sent late in May or June, the thrust of which was that air strikes "down in an area roughly west of the Mekong River were not to have coordinates reported as usual."

Instead, he said, when pilots came back from missions in these areas, the intelligence officers were instructed to call the Seventh Air Force tactical air control center in Saigon. There, the officer on duty would "select at random a set of coordinates from a pre-selected unpopulated area which was well within the normal operating of the Seventh Air Force in Cambodia, and those false coordinates would be used in the operations report."

"The transaction took place over the telephone and took a matter of a minute," he said.

Mr. Moore said though the secret orders were "confusing" there was no doubt what was being done since "I either observed or participated in this procedure" at three different bases in South Vietnam.

He said he and some fellow officers questioned the false reports to their immediate superiors but were greeted mostly with a shrug and an explanation that "that's what they've asked us to do."

Another Air Force captain who served in a similar job and is still on active duty corroborated the general accuracy of what Mr. Moore told the committee.

But former Capt. Maurice O'Connell, 28, testifying against his wishes and nervous under TV cameras, lights in the hearing room, said he thought the false coordinates filed on the operations reports were "almost inevitable" because these reports are used for keeping track of bomb and fuel requirements and not for intelligence information.



VICTIM OF BOMBING ERROR—A Cambodian girl wounded in the accidental bombing of Neak Luong Monday being carried from a rescue boat to an ambulance in Phnom Penh.

GI Reveals Directive

U.S. 8th Division in Germany Mounts Anti-Dissidence Plan

By Craig R. Whitney

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The Army's 8th Infantry Division has ordered its intelligence service to begin a "coordinated counter-dissidence effort" among the division's 13,000 troops, according to a copy of the plan made available to the press by a soldier who thinks it stifles political freedom.

The plan instructs the division's intelligence section to gather information on and analyze "dissident incidents throughout the division."

Among the information sought are "acts of sabotage or vandalism," "demonstrations, teach-ins, and other activities with anti-U.S. themes engaged in by local nationals or military personnel," and "unauthorized meetings or authorized meetings with controversial topics." The intelligence operatives are asked to report the names, ranks, units, and races of participants in any of these activities.

Mounting Concern

This and other revelations made by soldiers assigned to intelligence units in Germany in the last few weeks indicate a mounting concern within the Army's higher ranks about "underground" activities at a time when these had appeared to be at a low ebb.

A small but growing number of soldiers here, some encouraged by the daily broadcasts of the Watergate hearings, are taking what they know to the press in protest. The Army is moving against several of them.

The 8th Division plan, dated July 29, is apparently part of a concerted "summer counter-intelligence offensive" the Army in Germany has begun against some German and American civilians as well as soldiers.

The offensive, first reported by The New York Times on July 23 (NYT), July 30, includes surveillance of a civilian Protestant mission in Mainz and the tapping of German civilian telephones, according to intelligence agents who disclosed it because they believed it was illegal. The tapping was done through German channels, according to the West German government, which investigated the charges last week.

The 8th Division document was given to Tomi Schwab, who writes under the name of Max Watts for the Liberation News Service, by Spec 4 Wayne Sparks of the division's adjutant general's office. Army headquarters here would not make any comment about the document yesterday.

Spec Sparks, interviewed by telephone yesterday, said, "I gave the document to the press because I believe they take away many rights given to us by the First Amendment." He then had to break off the conversation, he said, for a conference with his commanding officer.

Another enlisted man, Spec 4 John M. McDougal of the 537th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, is being investigated by the battalion on suspicion of having given classified information about the Army's intelligence activities in Germany to the press. He was interviewed by the Columbia Broadcasting System over the weekend.

The latest document which Spec Sparks sent to Mr. Schwab is not classified. It sets out a "counter-dissidence program" to "enable all major subordinate commanders to recognize, report and combat dissidence within their units."

It assigns the intelligence command to "complete division-wide reports for analysis to be used in pinpointing potential trouble areas and prevent further dissident activities," and to "provide commanders with guidance regarding the handling of problem areas of dissident activities."

The indicators of dissidence suggested to the people assigned to carry out the intelligence gathering program include such things as "complaints to NCOs, officers, IG (the Army Inspector General), news media, or congressmen about living conditions, harassment, unfair treatment, etc.," or "distribution of underground newspapers or agitation by military personnel or by civilians."

The Army has resolutely refused to go beyond Defense Department statements putting the anti-dissident measures in the context of several violent bombings of Army installations in Germany during the last two years. The last of these incidents was many months ago. Requests to interview Army commanders here about the intelligence activities have been denied, and were denied again yesterday.

In Kaiserslautern today, Spec. McDougal said that if asked he would testify before a congressional investigating committee about other activities that he believes are illegal.

"I believe that military intelligence is out of control here in Germany and that someone has got to stop them," he said. Spec. McDougal, 23, is the subject of a "preliminary inquiry" by Army authorities here.

"I have, in the recent past, disclosed information concerning intelligence activities to the press, in order to expose the illegal and immoral activities of military intelligence in West Germany," he said at a press conference.

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U.S. Probes Agnew Over Kickbacks

Investigation Widens in Maryland Case

(Continued from Page 1)

technology, but he has since resigned.

Both Mr. Wolff and Mr. Matz, according to sources, have been hinting to investigators that in return for immunity or reduced charges, they would be willing to supply information on Mr. Agnew.

Whether federal prosecutors opened their investigation of Mr. Agnew as a result of information received from Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff could not be ascertained last night. Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff also could not be reached for comment.

Federal investigators last night also refused to comment on the investigation. Other sources said, however, that the federal prosecutors are investigating the possibility that tax laws were violated by Mr. Agnew, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hammerman.

Tax evasion has a six-year statute of limitations, thus the investigation has to be centered on the time since Mr. Agnew left the county seat of Towson and took up residence in the executive mansion in Annapolis.

Law Firm Retained

Mr. Agnew, according to sources, has retained the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rinfied, White and Garrison to represent him. His principal attorney, these sources said, is Jay H. Topik, a partner in the firm. He was recommended by Judith Best, a partner in the Washington law firm of Colson and Shapiro. Charles W. Colson of that firm was special counsel to President Nixon until the spring.

Sources close to the case said that the U.S. attorney for Maryland, Mr. Beall, had informed attorneys for the others under investigation that the target of the investigation was Mr. Agnew.

However, some of these sources cautioned that much of the information gathered on Mr. Agnew, Mr. Hammerman and Mr. Jones thus far has come from persons who themselves are under investigation, and whose testimony may be impeached at a future date.

A Justice Department source said last night that the legal immunity of an incumbent Vice-President is not clear. As an officer of the Senate, the source said, the Vice-President enjoys certain constitutional immunities, but it is not clear whether these immunities would cover alleged crimes committed before becoming Vice-President.

Constitutional expert Harvard Prof. Raoul Berger, a recognized authority on constitutional relations between Congress and the President, said last night that impeachment of a Vice-President is not a necessary prerequisite to indictment.

"[A case] can proceed to a criminal trial without impeachment. Also, a President cannot remove from office a Vice-President because the Vice-President is an elected officer," Prof. Berger said.

If the office of Vice-President is vacant, the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that the President nominate a Vice-President who would take office only after confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

Sources said that the investigation was continuing and widening. These sources said that federal investigators were looking into the role of a Republican senator from outside Maryland and the possibility that the General Services Administration, the federal agency which constructs and leases federal offices, also may be brought into the investigation.

At the moment, specific details about the investigation are lacking.

2 Pakistan POWs Shot by Indians

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Two Pakistani prisoners of war were slain by Indian guards while trying to escape from a camp in the northern city of Allahabad, it was reported yesterday.

The two prisoners were shot as they tried to crawl through a barbed-wire fence during a power failure in the camp.

More than 40 Pakistani prisoners have been killed in camp incidents since the December, 1971, war when India took some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners.

U.S., Bangladesh Sign Major Wheat Deal

DAKKA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Bangladesh and the United States yesterday signed an agreement for the sale of 80,000 tons of wheat worth about \$11 million to Bangladesh, a U.S. Information Service press release said.

The agreement provides that the wheat purchase is repayable in 40 years with a 10-year grace period.

The United States recently agreed to sell 300,000 tons of wheat to Bangladesh under a bilateral aid grant for relief and rehabilitation.

Cox Pay \$38,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—President Nixon has set the salary of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox at \$38,000 annually.



EARLY RISER—Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox had a Washington press conference Monday before going to his office. Yesterday he went to court for a subpoena ordering President Nixon to deliver tapes and documents. A hearing was set Aug. 15.

Nixon Lawyers Argue on Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1)

the President for access to tapes and files concerning Watergate, decided to postpone the action until its counsel could study the White House argument. The brief outlined the President's legal strategy in combating the constitutional challenge posed by

both the committee and courts. As had the President's spokesmen earlier to the congressional chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, N.C., and to Mr. Cox, the House brief argued strongly keeping the presidency inviolable.

"The consequence of an order to disclose recordings or a subpoena to produce documents," it said, "would be that no President could speak in confidence with his close advisers on any subject."

"The threat of potential closure of any and all communications would make it virtually impossible for President Nixon's successors in that office to function."

"Beyond that, a holding of the President is personally subject to the orders of a court would effectively destroy the status of the executive branch as an equal and coordinate branch of government."

The Ervin committee had ordered two subpoenas of the President, one seeking tape recordings, the other certain White House papers including those on the involvement of the President in the Watergate burglary.

Mr. Ervin said he was not sure if the President's refusal to comply with the subpoenas was a "deliberate" act or the lack of it of political espionage and shakedown. He said he would reject the subpoena, though he said he would consider requests for specific documents which the committee might deem "essential."

"This is the first time since June 17, 1972, that anybody had given me any credible evidence that any of them were involved in any way," Mr. Kleindienst said. "The hearing was disrupted for about 10 minutes during the morning session by a half dozen young people who took turns reading aloud from a statement. They called themselves representatives of 'The National Caucus of Labor Committees.'"

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the chairman, ordered them ejected and they were taken out by Capitol police.

Mr. Kleindienst said he warned Mr. Ervin that he might be involved in obstruction of justice less than two months after the Watergate burglary. He also said:

"That he threatened to resign unless Mr. Ehrlichman ceased meddling in the Watergate investigation."

That hours after the break-in he rebuffed an approach from the mastermind of the wiretapping, G. Gordon Liddy, and gave instructions that the five men arrested inside Democratic headquarters should be given no special treatment.

Mr. Dean, the subsequently ousted White House counsel, has accused Mr. Nixon, in sworn testimony, of participating in the Watergate cover-up. Mr. Dean swore it was his firm impression that Mr. Nixon knew of the cover-up as early as Sept. 15, 1972.

But Mr. Kleindienst said those accusations against the President were not relayed to him in the April 15 meeting this year.

"Nothing was said that night that would implicate the President of the United States," he said.

He said Mr. Nixon was agitated when he heard his report on the accusations by Mr. Dean and Mr. Magruder, the former Nixon campaign deputy.

"He was dumfounded, he was very upset," Mr. Kleindienst said. Mr. Nixon has said he first received serious allegations in the case March 21, more than three weeks before Mr. Kleindienst's report. Mr. Kleindienst said he was unable to explain why Mr. Nixon would be startled if he had received similar reports earlier. He said he did not ask Mr. Nixon what he had heard earlier.

Mr. Nixon said he asked those responsible for investigating the Watergate case to begin reporting directly to him March 21, but Mr. Kleindienst said he had no recollection of such an order. Similarly, former acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray 3d testified that he had received no such order.

Mr. Kleindienst said that when he quit the Justice Department April 30, he wanted to announce his resignation himself. Instead, Mr. Nixon asked to announce his departure along with the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman and the firing of Mr. Dean.

He said he did not mind that the President taped their April 15 conversation, although he did not really like it, but he found it reprehensible that Mr. Ehrlichman secretly taped telephone talks. He said he makes a distinction between the President and other citizens.

Mr. Petersen also angrily told the committee that he resented the appointment of a special prosecutor at a time when the case was nearly wrapped up.

"Damn, I think it's a reflection of me and the Department of Justice," he said in a near-speech. Mr. Petersen, the man in overall charge of the Watergate investigation from the start, strongly defended his prosecutors for their work.

Mr. Petersen also testified that when he told President Nixon in mid-April that the department had learned of the 1971 Ellsberg psychiatrist's break-in, Mr. Nixon replied:

"I know about that. That's a national security matter. You stay out of it. It's your job to investigate Watergate."

But Mr. Petersen hastened to add he was not sure whether Mr. Nixon meant he knew about the break-in itself, or the report of it that had reached federal prosecutors.

He said he pondered the situation, discussed it with his staff and finally determined that the Ellsberg trial judge should be informed. On April 25 he talked with Mr. Kleindienst, who agreed to approach the President again. This time, the information was transmitted, he said, resulting eventually in termination of the Pentagon papers trial of Daniel Ellsberg.

Mr. Petersen said the President had been criticized unfairly on the matter, adding: "I think the ultimate thing is that he came up with the right answer."

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Burger Asks New Screening of U.S. Court Appeal Cases

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger asked the organized bar yesterday to consider a new screening procedure that would limit the number of appeals that losing parties could take above District Court, the lowest level of the federal system.

Gainesville 8 Defense Gets Federal Data

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 7 (AP)—The conspiracy case against the Gainesville Eight was recessed today after the prosecution turned over to the defense tape recordings and statements from William Lemmer, an FBI informer and prosecution witness. Mr. Lemmer, testifying in the trial of eight members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, said one of the defendants once asked him "to fill a contract."

The eight are charged with plotting violence during the 1972 Republican National Convention. U.S. District Judge Winston E. Arrow gave the defense until Thursday morning to examine the material. The judge also recessed until Thursday evening a hearing on a possible electronic eavesdropping incident involving two FBI men.

Mr. Lemmer, a former VVAW member, today completed his direct testimony by saying that defendant Scott Camil last year asked him "to fill a contract."

The witness did not explain what this meant, but testified that he replied: "I said I had no weapon with me and would have to decline."

Defense attorney Larry Turner asked for a mistrial on the basis of this statement, saying "I assume a contract meant to kill someone." The judge refused his request.

Mr. Lemmer also testified he was present at an exchange between Mr. Camil and his brother, Clay, at the family home in the Miami area.

"Scott Camil's brother... made the statement they had access to machine guns," Scott Camil made the statement, "If you use your machine gun, we'll use our hand grenades," he testified.

Mr. Lemmer also said Mr. Camil talked to a member of a Cuban, exile organization about obtaining arms.

U.S. Extradites Woman SS Guard To West Germany

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, 53, a Nazi concentration camp guard who came to the United States and settled into a housewife's role 15 years ago, was returned today to West Germany for trial. Mrs. Ryan was flown out of the country last night under a West German extradition warrant. She was returned to Düsseldorf, where a bench warrant accuses her of helping to send more than 1,700 victims to gas chambers during World War II.

Conviction in Germany could result in life imprisonment. Poland also has sought Mrs. Ryan for trial there, where crimes she is accused of carry the death penalty. Affidavits detail accusations of cruelty by Mrs. Ryan when she was an SS guard in the Lublin camp in Poland.

Mrs. Ryan had been awaiting extradition in the Nassau County Jail, where she was lodged after losing a five-year procedural fight to remain in the United States.

pressure on the United States Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the 20,000 cases filed yearly by prisoners.

The plan tentatively advanced by Chief Justice Burger—he declined to endorse it himself—would give the Court of Appeals, the intermediate federal judicial level, the same right to refuse to take jurisdiction of appeals from District Court that the Supreme Court has enjoyed since 1926 with respect to appeals from the Court of Appeals.

New Court Suggested
As one alternative, the chief justice suggested that a litigant losing in District Court might be required to demonstrate possible merit in his appeal and secure leave to appeal before getting a full-fledged hearing in the Court of Appeals.

Nine months ago a committee appointed by Chief Justice Burger recommended creation of a new national court of appeals, just below the Supreme Court, to give a preliminary screening to appeals to the high court and decide or sidetrack those of lesser consequence.

That proposal aroused considerable opposition among lawyers and judges on the grounds that it limited a constitutional right of access to the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Burger indicated yesterday that he anticipated some criticism of the plan for screening federal cases at a lower level.

"If we want to improve the administration of justice in this country," the chief justice declared, "we must try some things that some lawyers and judges may not find convenient or agreeable."

Chief Justice Burger cited an action brought by a prisoner who charged that a guard had taken seven packs of his cigarettes. Before it was over, the case was heard twice in District Court and once by a three-judge panel in the Court of Appeals, he noted.

Judge Denounces The White House, Won't Sentence 6

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, agreeing with an allegation that there was White House pressure behind prosecution of recent anti-war demonstrators, declined yesterday to sentence six women arrested at the White House.

The women, who had stepped from a tour line to pray for an end to U.S. bombing in Cambodia, had been charged with unlawful entry.

With tears in his eyes, Judge Charles W. Hallack said he agreed with defense lawyer Philip Hirshey's contention that there was "White House pressure" behind the prosecution.

"To be singled out and prosecuted... To do no more than read a prayer from the Bible... the judge's voice broke and he did not complete the sentence. Finally, Judge Hallack accepted the defendants' pleas of no contest but he suspended imposition of sentence.

"I may not be able to keep the executive branch from prosecuting," he said, "but it's a judicial function to impose or not impose sentence. As a judge and as a human being, there's no way I'd have any of these people spend one day in jail."

More than 60 persons have been arrested at the White House in recent weeks after protesting the bombing in Cambodia.

Quake Jolts California

OXNARD, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI)—An earthquake centered on the ocean floor 20 miles off the southern California coast jolted a wide area yesterday but caused no serious damage.



NON-PAYING PASSENGER—An unidentified young man sneaking his unidentified dog onto a Denver Metro Transit bus during a recent rush hour. A friend kept stuffing the dog back into the park while the dog kept sticking his head out. The dog stayed in long enough to get by the bus driver, the UPI reported.

After Record Spacewalk: Skylab Astronauts Begin Observing Activity of the Sun

HOUSTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The Skylab-2 astronauts, taking little time to relax after a record spacewalk, photographed the sun today for the first time through the big space station's solar observatory.

Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma beamed back television pictures of the sun. They also conducted a series of medical experiments and fixed equipment aboard the research laboratory.

Arabella's New Web
The Skylab-2 mascot, a spider named Arabella, working in zero gravity, was spinning a new web, her second of the flight.

"Just checked our friend Arabella and she did completely spin a new web," Dr. Garriott said. "She's a very fast learner indeed. This time the web is essentially at first glance like one you would find on the ground. It would be a very satisfactory web on the ground, I would think."

Arabella is one of two spiders aboard that scientists are studying to see if the insects can spin a geometric web without the aid of gravity. The first web Arabella spun was described by Dr. Garriott as "strange-looking," but he said the new one had lines running to each corner and circumferential circles running out all the way from the center.

During the spacewalk, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma also unfurled a sun shade and inspected Skylab's exterior and two rocket units on the Apollo ferry ship docked to the lab's nose. Capt. Bean stayed inside Skylab directing his crewmates.

The sun swing, which covers a parabol the first Skylab crew put up to protect the station from the searing solar rays, caused a drop in temperature in the right room, space house. Flight controllers said they were pleased.

Engineers at space centers in Houston and Huntsville, Ala., said they continued checking data radioed from Skylab, but remained confident a small cooling system leak would not threaten the lifetime of the station as they had first believed.

NASA officials also expressed optimism that Capt. Bean, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma would be able to return to earth in the Apollo despite the loss of two steering rocket units. Just in case, a rescue ship was being readied at Cape Kennedy for possible launch Sept. 10.

Dr. Garriott, who has been very anxious to work controls of the solar observatory, started taking pictures of the sun after breakfast. The first Skylab crew spent 81 hours controlling the telescopes, taking more than 17,300 photos including the best ever taken of a solar flare—an explosion on the sun.

The television pictures beamed back showed Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma at work over the piano-like keyboard control panel for the cluster of sun-watching telescopes.

Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma rode a stationary exercise bicycle and lay in an iron lung-like device that checks their hearts and muscles for laziness caused by weightlessness. They also changed an electronics box on a high-speed teleprinter over which they receive the daily flight plans, procedure changes and other lengthy messages.

2 Senators Seek To Force NATO To Pay Deficit

ATLANTA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Sen. Sam Nunn, D., Ga., said yesterday that he is co-authoring legislation that would hand NATO allies the burden for balance-of-payments deficits related to U.S. troops in Europe.

Sen. Nunn said an amendment that he and Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., are drafting would hold up withdrawal of U.S. troops if NATO allies agree to offset some \$2 billion in military-related deficits.

Otherwise, he said, the United States will be forced to make major troop reductions in order to avert economic disaster.

The freshman senator said he disagreed with demands for immediate troop withdrawal "without giving our allies a chance to do something." He said the allies could pick up direct budgetary costs to the United States by building barracks and other installations and assuming the costs of hiring local personnel.

The proposed amendment to the military procurement bill would give the President until this time next year to negotiate such an arrangement with NATO nations.

"If such agreements have not been concluded by the end of this fiscal year, then our troop strength will be reduced by a percentage figure equal to the balance-of-payments shortfall," he said.

U.S. Prods Israel, Egypt for Fresh Mideast Bids

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The State Department has begun a low-keyed effort to prod the Israeli government to come up with some fresh ideas to break the stalemate in the Middle East.

The discussions with Israeli officials stem in part from last month's Mideast debate in the UN Security Council, in which the United States vetoed an anti-Israeli resolution supported by the 13 other members casting votes.

The discussions also result from a growing concern in Washington particularly in the State Department over the long-term American interest in maintaining good relations with Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Arab states that have begun to talk about using their oil reserves as political pressure on the United States to drop its support for Israel.

Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has met with Ambassador Simcha Dinits of Israel and has granted interviews to the Israeli newspaper Maariv and to Israeli television—urging, in his words, that Israel "pump the pump of negotiations" with new ideas.

Administration officials said that the United States was not making any proposals of its own to break the deadlock that has existed since the war of June, 1967. They also said that Washington was urging Egypt to take a fresh look at its position.

But it has become clear from conversations with many officials and diplomats that the State Department believes that the Israelis, being in a superior military position to come up with some new ideas.

White House officials—while not opposing the latest Sisco effort—also said State Department officials have expressed skepticism about any diplomatic effort at this time.

They said that the State Department was being permitted to prod the Israelis to see if anything would result.

Grivas Charges Makarios Forces Torture Captives

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gen. George Grivas, the rebel leader fighting for the union of Cyprus and Greece, says that President Makarios's government is torturing captured guerrillas.

But Gen. Grivas says that his men will not kill Justice Minister Christos Vakis, whom they kidnaped three days ago, or retaliate in any other way against him.

The newspaper Ethniki today printed a letter from Gen. Grivas, head of the EOKA guerrilla army, to Mr. Vakis's wife. It said that Mr. Vakis, as justice minister, shared the responsibility for the treatment of captured EOKA men but "your husband's life is not in danger from us."

Gen. Grivas charged that his men "being ill treated and their faint or become disfigured." The government claims that all torture allegations are being investigated and says that if any are true, the guilty will be punished. So far no one has been charged.

Gen. Grivas says that he will release the justice minister when Archbishop Makarios releases about 80 suspected guerrillas, agrees to a new presidential election in which he could run only after resigning as head of the Cypriot Orthodox Church and reinstates about 100 policemen, army officers and government employees dismissed as EOKA sympathizers.

Jordan, Egypt Meet on Unity

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (UPI)—An envoy of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat held talks today with King Hussein and Premier Zeid Rifai on ways of normalizing relations between Egypt and Jordan, government sources said.

The two sides also sought to coordinate their stands in advance of the forthcoming Middle East tour of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the sources said.

Egyptian Hassan Sahry el-Khairy, three-day visit, which began yesterday, and a trip to Cairo by an envoy of King Hussein prompted some speculation that relations between Egypt and Jordan might be resumed in the near future. President Sadat severed the ties in April, 1973.

Theft Suspect Is Killed, 400 N.Y.C. Blacks Riot

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—In a disturbance touched off by the fatal shooting of a suspected thief, bands of black youths stoned police, seized and beat motorists and looted three stores last night in Jamaica, Queens, a borough of New York City.

About 400 youths went on the rampage after James Tate, 27, of Jamaica, was killed, allegedly when a policeman's gun discharged accidentally as Tate tried to wrest it away. A second suspect in the theft of the bus, which two policemen had forced to a curb, was arrested.

Sixteen persons, including five policemen, suffered minor injuries in the rioting. The shooting occurred six blocks from the place where a policeman fatally wounded a 10-year-old black boy April 28, a killing followed by a week of disturbances.

Administration officials said that the Israelis were being asked to look at the Middle East situation not only from their own eyes, but also from the American position.

Privately, some administration officials have urged on Mr. Sisco's statement that if a Middle East solution is not found, Saudi Arabia, a long-time American friend, may find itself under

strong pressure to hold down oil production.

Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum told Secretary of State William F. Rogers in April that his country would find it difficult to increase oil production if the United States did not help to bring about a Mideast political settlement satisfactory to the Arab states.

Sheikh Zaki Yamani, the minister, reportedly told Mr. Rogers that oil wells were highly vulnerable to acts of sabotage by terrorists and that the risk could be diminished by progress toward a settlement.

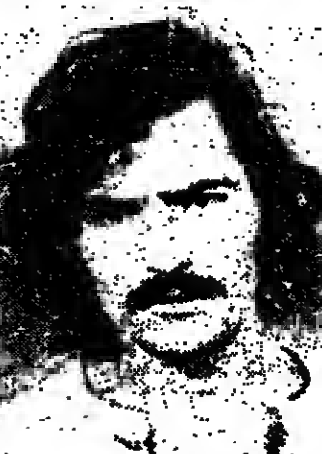
Other Saudi officials have said the same thing, and State Department officials believe that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is under severe pressure to use oil as a political lever on the United States.

Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer on the Arabian peninsula, pumps about 7.2 million barrels of oil a day, and is expected to increase that flow by 1.5 million barrels by the end of the year.

The United States has come under sharp criticism from Arab states and from some European nations for its veto in the Security Council on July 26 of a resolution that "strongly" deplored Israel's occupation of the territories seized in the 1967 war.

The November, 1967, Security Council resolution called for Israeli withdrawal "from territories" as part of a general settlement.

The United States argued that the 1967 resolution was sufficiently ambiguous to be acceptable to Arabs and Israelis, but that the addition of the word "the" in last month's resolution would have destroyed the peace framework set up in 1967.



El Arid Shafik



Khantouran Talaat

2 Arab Terrorists Charged In Athens Airport Attack

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Two young Arabs today were charged with willful homicide in connection with Sunday's terrorist attack at Athens Airport.

The two appeared before Public Prosecutor Ioannis Kyriazis and were charged on six counts, including willful homicide, which carries a possible death penalty. The case was referred to an investigating magistrate.

The Arabs, both 21, were arrested at Athens Airport Sunday after three persons were killed and 55 injured in a hand-grenade and automatic-weapon attack in the airport's transit lounge. The two men then held 35 persons hostage until they were captured.

The two, who gave their names as Jihad Mohammed, and Talaat Ezzain, admitted they had attacked with machine guns and hand grenades a line of passengers waiting to catch a plane for New York.

Tonight, police said the real name of the man calling himself Jihad Mohammed was El Arid Shafik, a topographer born in Jordan in 1952. The real name of Hussein was Khantouran Talaat, unemployed, born in Jordan in 1952.

As they were being escorted by a strong police detachment to cars waiting outside the courthouse, a shouting crowd moved menacingly forward and had to be kept back by police.

The Greek government today summoned all Arab ambassadors in Athens and urged their countries to cooperate in avoiding a recurrence of "similar criminal acts."

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassadors expressed their sympathy to the Greek nation and victims of the attack, which they condemned and promised to convey the Greek government's views to their countries.

In court today, the two Arabs said they had no intention of killing Americans, injuring Greeks or any other nationality except migrants to Israel.

Instructed to Attack
They claimed that they had been instructed to attack passengers of a TWA flight, and thought that passengers lining up to go through the controls were migrants to Israel.

The two men admitted before the prosecutor that they were members of the Black September Arab terrorist organization.

Meanwhile, the chief of Athens security police denied reports that a Palestinian guerrilla rep-

resentative had discussed the case of the two terrorists with him last night.

According to the reports, attributed to a police source, the representative had arrived here and told the police that the movement had nothing to do with the airport attack.

Tonight police freed two Arab girls and their brother who were taken into custody after passengers held hostage reported that they had acted as interpreters for the terrorists.

Arafat Sees Zionist Plot
BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat says that Zionist intelligence was behind the terrorist attack at Athens Airport, the Beirut newspaper Al Moharrer said today.

Al Moharrer, which has close guerrilla contacts, said guerrilla leaders believe that the Israelis organized the Athens attack and other recent incidents disowned by the guerrilla organizations to prepare the way for a "crushing attack on guerrillas in Lebanon and Syria."

"The Athens operation has aroused more anger than even the recent hijacking of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet," Al Moharrer said.

"It appears to be one of a series of adventures through which its planners aim at giving Israel justification for the expected attack on Lebanon and Syria and preparing world opinion to take a neutral stand on it," the newspaper said.

Urgent Meeting
The newspaper said, "Arafat called for an urgent meeting to examine all the details of the Athens operation as a prelude to exposing it to world opinion."

The 10-man Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization began meeting today in Damascus.

At the same time, the Black September group denied involvement in the Athens Airport assault and denounced what it called "individual guerrilla terrorism," Al Moharrer reported.

In almost all its previous operations, Black September has claimed credit and announced its motives through Al Moharrer.

The paper quoted an anonymous Black September caller as saying: "We have nothing to do with the Athens Airport attack. We strongly denounce it and we also denounce individual guerrilla terrorism."

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Rebel French Watchmakers Rebuff Government's Envoy

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Workers occupying and running the Lip watch plant in Besançon shouted down the government-designated administrator who arrived at the plant today to begin an effort at finding a solution to the three-month-old management-labor dispute.

Henry Giraud, appointed last week to try to salvage as much as possible of France's largest watch factory, which is bankrupt, tried to address some 1,000 of the company's 1,300 workers at a meeting in the plant's restaurant. But Mr. Giraud was accused of being a deft worker of words by the government's envoy.

Greeted with shouts, whistles

and banners denouncing the government's plans, Mr. Giraud responded he "could not understand" the workers' reaction. He hesitated after being asked by a worker: "Have you come here to put into effect a plan conceived unilaterally, 400 kilometers away from us?" The worker then yelled: "You don't know how to answer, do you?"

Mr. Giraud has been designated to split off the Lip watchworks from the firm's other enterprises, which make machine tools and handle defense contracts, both judged to be losing operations. The government's announced intention is to save 800 of the 1,300 jobs.

Meanwhile, the National Federation of Police Unions, in an unusual letter to the head of the national police, expressed fears today that the police may eventually be called on to end the workers' occupation.

Any such decision, the police said in the letter, should be taken "with discretion . . . since any brutality would only worsen an already painful situation."

Iran's Premier Meets
Brezhnev in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda of Iran met for "friendly and open talks" today with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, the Tass news agency said.

Tass said only that the two men discussed Soviet-Iranian relations and general international problems. Mr. Hoveyda arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday for a six-day official visit.

French Police Find Corpse Of Drug Chief

Body Was in Trunk Floating in Seine

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Police today said that a body in a trunk floating in the Seine last week was that of André Condemine, 31, a long-sought leader of an international drug network operating between Europe and the United States.

Condemine had been indicted by a U.S. grand jury in New York last November for the importation and distribution of more than 500 kilograms of heroin in the United States. He had been on the most-wanted lists in both Europe and America.

Police speculated here that Condemine had been the victim of an underworld killing following his return to Europe from South America, where he lived under the name of Mario Denis Fernandez and headed a ring of South American drug dealers. Condemine also had been actively sought by Brazilian police following their interception last October in Rio de Janeiro of 60 kilos of heroin on his way to New York.

Mexican General
French police said that they believed Condemine was a key figure in the network uncovered last November when police located another 60 kilos of heroin, this time in the trunk of an auto parked in Paris's Latin Quarter. That discovery led to the arrest of Umberto Marías Cortes, a retired Mexican general, who died in a French prison soon after of lung congestion.

Police spokesmen said today that Condemine had been shot twice through the head and that his body had been in the trunk for at least six months. The discovery ended what had been the inexplicable mystery surrounding his disappearance about the time of the arrest of Gen. Marías.

François Le Moel, head of the French narcotics bureau, said in November that the only explanation for Condemine's disappearance was that he had been "liquidated by his subordinates." Mr. Le Moel said that "for some 10 years the name of Condemine always has been on the fringes of the big drug deals."

Magazine Blows Cover of Britain's New Spy Chief

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Britain's new spy chief started work yesterday and found his cover blown before he reached the office.

The American news magazine Newsweek identified the new head of British secret services as Maurice Oldfield, a 57-year-old bachelor who has been a counselor at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office since 1963.

Newsweek's disclosure was greeted with tight lips in Whitehall. Asked to confirm Mr. Oldfield's appointment, both the Defense Ministry and the Foreign Office replied tersely: "No comment."

But Marcus Lipton, a Labor member of Parliament, said that the new spy chief's identity was known to every foreign embassy in London almost as soon as he was appointed.

Mr. Lipton said he is going to ask the government to drop the rule under which British newspapers are barred from publishing the names of Britain's intelligence chiefs.

Mr. Oldfield's predecessor, Sir John Rennie, became known when his son was involved in a car crash earlier this year. Previously, Britain's intelligence chiefs had been officially unnamed men working in secret from unknown addresses.

Many Complaints Of Price-Freeze Violations in Italy

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP).—Roman consumers swamped the government yesterday with violation complaints at the start of Italy's inflation-control price freeze.

Hundreds of policemen were assigned to special squads enforcing the freeze. The freeze covers 533 items that include meat, pasta, beer, wine and olive oil. One pasta firm found in violation of the freeze was fined \$3,000.

Special telephone sets up in government offices for receiving violation complaints rang continually. The price freeze is the widest in Italy since the end of World War II. The program is part of an inflation-fighting package drawn up by the government of Premier Mariano Rumor. The cost of living rose at an annual rate of 15 percent in the first half of 1973.

The freeze fixes prices of many staple foods at the July 1 level for the next three months, and of house rents for six months. All food stores and supermarkets are required to display a list of their July 15 prices.



FLIGHT OF FANCY IN MOSCOW—On one of the hottest days of the year (36 degrees F), a ski jumper went soaring into the Moscow River valley from a water-covered, plastic-lined jump in a park in the Lenin Hills area overlooking the city.

U.S., Russia Are Criticized On Lack of Ban on All A-Tests

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Nations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference criticized the United States and the Soviet Union today for not making good on a 10-year-old pledge to conclude a treaty that would ban all nuclear testing.

They warned that, in turn, some nations may withdraw their promises not to develop nuclear weapons of their own unless a comprehensive ban is negotiated.

The accusations against Washington and Moscow came at a special session of the 25-nation conference on the 10th anniversary of the 1963 treaty banning all but underground nuclear tests.

The sharp criticism was voiced by Mexico, Sweden, Brazil, Japan, Canada, and India, among others.

The United States did not reply directly to the charges, but the chief U.S. negotiator, Joseph Martin Jr., insisted that the Moscow treaty was worthwhile because it has reduced radio-active fallout and has helped create a better political climate toward concluding a total ban on nuclear testing.

Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet negotiator, did reply to the charges and said the United States is to blame for blocking a treaty to end all tests.

U.S. Is Blamed
Mr. Roshchin repeated Moscow's argument that long-range nuclear weapons are sufficient to monitor a ban on underground tests without the on-site inspections demanded by Washington. The 1963 accord, signed in Mos-

Chile Blast Injures 17 at Pipeline Site

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—A dynamite blast today injured 17 workers, raised their camp and damaged an oil pipeline in central Chile as the political crisis here worsened.

Most of the country's public transport system is paralyzed by a 13-day-old truck owners' strike, joined five days ago by private bus and taxi drivers. And a walkout by white-collar workers today at the El Teniente copper mine threatened to affect production of Chile's economic mainstay.

The walkout came only hours after a breakdown of President Salvador Allende's "peace talks" with the Christian Democrat opposition party aimed at heading off a possible civil war.

Allende Spurns Military

The breakdown followed Mr. Allende's refusal to bring representatives of the armed forces into his cabinet—one of the main opposition conditions for continuing the talks, which began with two meetings between the president and the Christian Democrat leader, Patricio Aylwin, early last week.

The police said today a blast near the city of Curico, 120 miles south of here, appeared to be sabotage. They quoted the governor of Curico Province as saying the blast was the work of the striking truck owners.

Today's walkout by 4,500 administration workers at the El Teniente mine—the world's largest underground mine—was in support of demands for the reinstatement of 97 workers dismissed during a 75-day strike at El Teniente earlier this year.

Mine officials said the walkout was not affecting production at the mine for the time being. But observers said it might disrupt output later on and even extend to workers in the pit and at the mine's smelter.

On the political front, Mr. Allende expressed willingness to give way to some Christian Democrat demands and this, he said, would make it unnecessary to reshuffle his cabinet.

The Christian Democrats, however, remained adamant and last night Mr. Aylwin said the talks had broken down and accused Mr. Allende of refusing to meet minimum conditions for a political compromise.

The collapse of the talks is likely to bring a stiffening of opposition in congress—where the combined opposition are in majority—to Mr. Allende's left-wing coalition government.

Final Rites Held For Ulbricht, Body Cremated

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Walter Ulbricht, who ruled East Germany for a quarter of a century, lay in state here today as East Berliners filed past to pay their respects on a day of national mourning.

Mr. Ulbricht died last week aged 80, still head of state, although he had relinquished real power more than two years before.

Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorniy and his counterparts from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Ludvik Svoboda and Pal Losonczy, were among the leaders from Warsaw Pact states attending the ceremonies.

Later today, the body was cremated. Next month, the urn containing his ashes will be set beside those of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, his co-founders of the German Communist state after World War II.

10 Flee Cuba

KEY WEST Fla., Aug. 7 (AP).—Ten Cuban refugees who crossed the Florida Straits through rough seas in a homemade plywood boat were brought into Key West aboard a Coast Guard vessel yesterday after their outboard engine quit. All were in good condition after the three-day crossing. They were to be sent to Miami for processing of their asylum request.

Denies Authorizing Robbery

U.K. Admits Asking Man To Report on IRA in Eire

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Amid mounting controversy over the jailing of two brothers who maintained that they had robbed a Dublin bank on orders of British intelligence, the Defense Ministry denied last night that the British authorities "were in any way connected with the bank raid in Dublin."

The ministry acknowledged, however, that one of the brothers had been told to pass along "information about the activities" of the Irish Republican Army.

The Defense Ministry statement said that he "was warned that the British government was not authorizing or implicitly condoning the commission of criminal offenses in pursuance of such information."

[The British defense minister, Lord Carrington, today defended the government's dealings with the two men, Reuters reported. He declared it was "perfectly proper" for Britain to try to obtain inside information in this way about the activities of the IRA.]

The bizarre affair involves a former Defense Ministry official who once performed on television, a socialist social worker, an attempt to hang one of the brothers in jail the anger of the IRA and the robbery itself, during which bank tellers were allowed to brew tea.

Secret Agents Blamed

The two brothers, Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn, were sentenced by an Irish court Friday for the robbery, the biggest in the Republic's history. Kenneth, who was sentenced to 20 years, and Keith, who got 15, alleged that they were carrying out instructions of British agents who wanted the IRA to be blamed for the robbery. The IRA is outlawed in both the Republic and Northern Ireland.

About the time of the robbery, in October, 1972, British officials were privately complaining that the Irish government was not pursuing the IRA with enough vigor and, in effect, was allowing Ireland to serve as a sanctuary for terrorists operating in Northern Ireland. Since then the Republic has intensified its anti-IRA campaign.

Sensing the Conservatives' embarrassment over the case, opposition spokesmen yesterday demanded a full inquiry into the activities of the Littlejohn brothers. Labor and Liberal members of Parliament asked whether it was British policy to sponsor criminal acts against people and property in Ireland.

Whether the government will reply to demands for a full explanation is another question. So far it has said virtually nothing. With Parliament in recess until October, legislators will have no chance until then to confront cabinet members or Prime Minister Edward Heath in an effort to obtain replies.

The actions of the government after the arrest of the brothers, both English, has fed suspicions about the involvement of intelligence agents. The Littlejohns were arrested in London and their extradition hearings were held in secret after government pleas of "national security."

Moreover, British officials sought to have their trial in Dublin conducted in secret. The request was turned down and the sentences were handed down Friday.

British Provocation Alleged
Kenneth, who is 33 years old, and Keith, who is 27, asserted that the robbery was part of a British strategy to infiltrate and discredit the IRA and its operations in Ireland. They said that the robbery was ordered to appear to be the work of the IRA so that the Dublin government would be provoked into taking stronger action against it.

In any event, the Irish authorities quickly came to the conclusion that the robbery did not appear to follow IRA patterns. There were too many elements of compassion.

When tellers, sitting on the floor, complained of the cold, the

robbers gave them ledgers to sit on. And when they wanted tea, the robbers told them to brew it, then strolled out with \$28,000.

The strange story began when Kenneth supposedly told his brother about a Russian-designed rifle presumably in the hands of the IRA. Keith said he gave the news to Lady Pamela Ouslow, a social worker with an interest in prisons, who then arranged for Kenneth to meet with Oorrey Johnson Smith, a former television personality then serving as a junior minister in defense.

British Made 'Contacts'

In explaining it all last night, the Defense Ministry confirmed that Keith made the contact with Lady Pamela, "whom he had met in her capacity as a prison visitor." It said she passed the information on to Lord Carrington, who then arranged for Mr. Johnson Smith to meet with Kenneth to ascertain what kind of information he could, in fact, pass on.

According to the statement, Mr. Johnson Smith, who is now parliamentary secretary to the civil service, met Kenneth only once. It said other contacts were carried out by "appropriate authorities" who warned Kenneth to ascertain what kind of information he could, in fact, pass on.

The brothers are now in prison in Dublin, where, they say, they are living in fear because of IRA prisoners. An attempt by prisoners to hang Keith was foiled by prison guards.

Ten Injured By Bombing In N. Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 7 (UPI).—A bomb injured ten persons when it exploded tonight without warning outside the police station in Newry, County Down.

Gunsman hijacked a mail truck and drove up to the police station, posing as post office workers.

Earlier, a police vehicle twice rammed an auto carrying a 35-pound bomb during a high-speed chase through Belfast's city center today.

Twenty minutes after the car crashed off Great Victoria Street near the Protestant Sandy Row area, the bomb exploded, causing extensive damage to property. There were no casualties.

The police arrested two men and a girl carrying a gun.

Chase Continued

"She, and a pistol, fell out of the street," a police spokesman said. The police stopped only 400 yards from the crash site and the car, which had been rammed by the police, continued the chase before it finally crashed, he said.

In South Belfast's Ormeau Road, another car bomb exploded, damaging property. The police reported no casualties.

In Londonderry's Creggan area, early today, gunmen fired on a army patrol. Troops claimed they hit one of the attackers in a short battle.

Meanwhile, two imprisoned civil rights workers were reported in "very weak" condition on the 33d day of a hunger strike, protest being held as common criminals. The two men, who were sentenced for taking part in a banned protest march, were to be treated as political prisoners.

They are Michael Farrell, 26, University lecturer, and "The Canary," 25.

"If Farrell dies, it will precipitate a bloody series of street confrontations such as Belfast has not seen for over 10 years," a spokesman for the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Movement said.

Batista Buried

MADRID, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista was buried today with out fanfare in a Madrid cemetery. Gen. Batista, 72, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Obituaries

André Brunot, French Stage Film Actor for Half-Century

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—André Brunot, 84, honorary dean of the Comédie-Française, died in a hospital here last weekend, friends said yesterday.

Mr. Brunot had been associated with the Comédie-Française for more than 40 years when he joined the troupe founded in 1663 by Jean-Louis Barrault and Maurice Maillart, who was killed in the 1938 classic "Hôtel du Nord" with Louis Jouvet, the "Comte Monte Cristo" and "The Red and the Black." On television, he was seen in Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard."

In 1953 he became an honorary member of the Comédie-Française and from 1959 to 1962 he was coach and mentor for many today's French actors.

Lewis E. Turner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Lewis E. Turner, 56, an assistant secretary of the Air Force, died of a heart attack Sunday while playing golf. He was named acting assistant secretary for installations and logistics October.

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هكذا ان الاصل

Back to the Writing of an Era of Irreverent Nonsense

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (UPI). — Donald Ogden Stewart, now 79, is a tall, gaunt man who smiles easily, his eyes twinkling behind thick spectacles, when he summons up a memory of some long-ago absurdity.

He will jump up from his armchair to impersonate a former associate—a movie producer given to spitting during story conferences or a pompous member of the Algonquin round table—and then regain his chair and sink back, stretch out his long legs and emit a happy guffaw. There is a schoolboy glee to these performances.

He is presently writing his autobiography (tentatively entitled "An American Way" and due for spring publication by Angus and Robertson of London) in a mid-Victorian Hampstead mansion that was once the home of Labor Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald.

Mrs. Stewart—the former Ella Winter and the widow of the American journalist Lincoln Steffens—is an art collector and the house bulges with treasures. Etiquettes, Picasos and Mougilins line the walls and the Stewarts have what is perhaps the greatest private collection of George Grosz drawings.

Since 1955

During the 30s, 40s and early 50s, Mr. Stewart was a high-salaried Hollywood scenarist and his name is much in evidence this summer with revivals of some of the films he wrote: "The Philadelphia Story," the Spencer Tracy-Katharine Hepburn vehicle and a comedy or two directed by Lubitch. The Stewarts left California in disgust during the



Donald Ogden Stewart

McCarthy era. Since 1955 the quondam residence of Ramsey MacDonald has been their headquarters.

Mr. Stewart was still in his 30s when he won his reputation as a humorist, introducing to America a new brand of light satire that became the rage just after World War I. He terms it "crazy humor" and it flashes brightly in the writing of the era of wonderful, irreverent nonsense.

The Stewart magazine contributions and his books—"A Parody Outline of History," "Aunt Polly's Story of Mankind," a jibe at Van Loon, Will Durant and other chaffeurs of culture, and "Mr. and Mrs. Haddock Abroad," a mad cartoon of a bumpkin, Midwestern family doing Europe—set the pattern for whimsical mockery, inspiring Ring Lardner, Robert Benchley, Scott Fitzgerald and when he turned to fooling, and Ernest Hemingway when he

burlesqued Sherwood Anderson solemnity in "The Torrents of Spring." Later, taking the path blazed by Mr. Stewart, came James Thurber, S. J. Perelman, Frank Sullivan, E. B. White, Wolcott Gibbs and Corey Ford.

Woodrow Wilson

"Woodrow Wilson was probably responsible—at least indirectly. He certainly had no humor, but he was the cause for humor in others," said Mr. Stewart, attempting to trace the origins of crazy humor, American style.

"It sprang up after the war and found immediate response. I think it was born of our bewilderment at the collapse of Wilsonian idealism, 'making the world safe for democracy' and the rest of it," said Mr. Stewart. "We didn't know what was next and so we laughed at the confusion and at the hollow solutions being proposed. Prohibition and the 'gospel of getting' money grubbing, 'making good' were the cure-alls touted."

Though Mr. Stewart has no exact definition for crazy humor, he believes that it has distinguishing characteristics.

"The original source of crazy humor, of course, was 'Alice in Wonderland,' which burst like a bombshell on the staid Victorian scene. It was an oblique protest against the deadly decorum and ironbound conventional thinking of that grim age," Mr. Stewart said. "Alice" had an influence on certain pre-1914 American humorists, on Mark Twain in his extravagant fantasies and on George Ade in his "Fables in Slang."

"I became a writer by chance, as an out, as an escape. I was born in Columbus, Ohio, but my father insisted that I be educated

in the East. I was sent to Exeter and was preparing to enter Harvard as my older brother had. But somehow I wanted to go to Yale and I did. There I dabbled a bit in writing for the undergraduate magazines, but after graduation I had to follow regulations and found myself in a New York brokerage office. Such employment seemed to me very dreary and one day I told my troubles to Edmund Wilson, who was editing 'Vanity Fair.' 'Write about it,' he advised. I did and he published my version of white-collar slavery and I've been writing ever since."

The crazy humor that flowered in the '20s has vanished, Mr. Stewart finds, having been the style of a period. What about the theater of the absurd? "No, that's something different, black humor," he said. "We had some savage humorists after World War I but they belong to a different school."

"Dorothy Parker (whom I adored and with whom I collaborated in Hollywood) and George Jean Nathan (who used to look at me as though he were reviewing me from a front seat for future scissious comment) were not in the crazy league."

"Their acid observations and devastating cracks came out of deep personal resentment and were a kind of revenge, it always seemed to me. You'll find generosity and basic goodwill in the work of the crazy group—Lardner, Benchley and the others. They were ironic, but they carried no knives. They were out for fun, but not to kill."

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Gold Medal

Callas Tickets To Go on Sale

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Tickets for Maria Callas's first concert in eight years go on sale tomorrow. They will be sold only by mail and will be restricted to two seats per person.

The concert to be shared with tenor Giuseppe di Stefano, will be held Sept. 22 at the Royal Festival Hall.

"I think this is the first time we have ever done this," said a spokesman for the hall. He said that tickets cost up to £10—about four times the normal concert prices—and "demand will be far greater than the supply."



Floyd L. Moreland, director of Latin crash course, with bust of Augustus Caesar.

By Evan Jenkins

NEW YORK (UPI).—In Lilia Subrizi's dreams this summer, menacing pluperfect subjunctives march through her window. A teacher, juggling rules of grammar, inches gingerly across a rope of intertwining dactyls and spondee, metric feet of verse symbolized typographically by combinations of dashes and loops.

The dreams, which Mrs. Subrizi recounts with ample portions of her ready laughter, reflect her nearly obsessive concern these days and nights with, of all things, Latin. Along with 26 other men and women, she is trying to learn as much of the language in 10 weeks as she would acquire in two to three years of normal college courses.

The vehicle is the Summer Latin Institute, run by Brooklyn College in conjunction with the City University's Graduate School and University Center.

Total Immersion

The method is total immersion—up to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, leading to 12 academic credits.

A total of 40 students began the course, believed to be the first of its kind in the East, June 18. They had been carefully screened from among 145 applicants nationwide for academic ability and interest, but, by the halfway mark last week, 13 had found the demands too severe and had dropped out or been advised to leave.

The ages of those who are left range from 20 to 47, their academic level from college undergraduate to postdoctoral.

"For this to work, everyone has to be totally absorbed and has to be under tension," said Floyd L. Moreland, the institute's 30-year-old director and an assistant professor of classics at Brooklyn College.

Unreasonable

"We're making unreasonable demands; I admit that," he went on. "In the first three days, they get the entire verbal system, and they're actually reading texts by the second week."

The course's first five-week section was devoted to Latin forms and syntax, using a text written by Dr. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, who teaches at Queens

Totally Immersed In Latin

and City Colleges as well as at the Summer Institute. The reading included relatively easy poetry—selections from Catullus—and 12 chapters of Caesar's "Gallic Wars."

In the second five weeks, the focus is on literature as literature—Vergil, Cicero, Horace—plus a survey course and electives.

Why Latin, and why so much at once?

The answers range from the need to fulfill academic requirements to sheer intellectual thirst, often in combination. And despite the pressure generated, the speed of the course is a key attraction.

Mrs. Subrizi, married and the mother of one child, is a part-time lecturer in Italian at Queens College and a PhD candidate in comparative literature. Latin is a requirement for the degree, but she insists that an equally compelling motive stems from her Italian heritage—"In Italy, not to know Latin is ridiculous."

Peter Fiddelman, described by Mrs. Subrizi as "the genius of the class," is 25 and about to enter his senior year at Queens College. He said he was fluent in Greek, French, German and Italian and had taken the equivalent of a semester of Latin before he enrolled in the institute—not, apparently, an advantage.

"One comes with a false sense of security," he said, "which is shattered by the second day."

The Model

The program is modeled after a successful effort at the University of California at Berkeley that Dr. Moreland helped establish.

The summer's rewards, it is hoped, will be more than just an ability to read and translate. If all goes well, there will also be the capacity to appreciate the lean loveliness of lines like one that Gail Smith, an assistant professor at Brooklyn College and a member of the institute's staff, was discussing with a group of students last week.

It was Line 209 of Book I of the Aeneid, in which Vergil says of his hero: "Spem vultu simulat,

premit alium corde dolorem." Literal translation does grievous damage: "He simulates hope in his face, he presses down deep grief in his heart."

Dryden, in two lines, did better and added an alliterative juxtaposition to point up the conflict of pretense and reality: "These words he spoke, but spoke not from his heart; His outward smiles concealed his inward smart."

But Dr. Smith and her listeners clearly preferred the spare Vergilian original with its single brimful line.

"Simulat" and "premit" at the same time... It's really beautiful," she said. "Sometimes it's a shame we have to translate him at all."

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We wouldn't worry about having to spend a week-end in Frankfurt if business demanded it. First of all, there are theatres to take business off your mind. And other entertainment. Then there's Heidelberg just around the corner, as are a number of Europe's most picturesque towns, each with its own attractions. From mediaeval castles and churches to more contemporary establishments. And, if it should happen to you in the Fall, you'll be in time for wine-tasting festivities in 93 towns and villages. These you will definitely enjoy. But don't say we didn't warn you.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Hall to the Chief" is characterized by Vincent Canby as a "remarkable political satire." But Canby says the film, directed by Fred Levinson from a screenplay by Larry Spiegel and Phil Dunneberry, is "never so funny as you want it to be. It wobbles between moments of good, low buffoonery and overstated outrage." Canby continues: "The film is remarkable because it was made three years ago, when few of us understood what was really going on in Washington. The movie fits the mood of much of the Watergate testimony, but it does so only periodically, in passing, as it moves from adolescent pangs to serious concerns and back again. The truth of the matter is that Watergate on television is funnier, more dumb-sounding, sadder and much more instructive than 'Hall to the Chief' (or probably any movie) could ever hope to be."

"Sssss" (as in snake) is "a surprise," says Thompson. "Were it not for the lurid, starkly flapping wind-up, this would be recommended to kids as a gripping, quietly imaginative hair-curler." Thompson writes, "It is the only movie fiction I have ever seen that sustains a scholarly, informative attitude toward the world of snakes. This aspect is fascinating and chilling, as a gentle old venom researcher, Strother Martin, patters around with cobras and pythons in a country lab. His aides are his daughter and a smitten student. That's the setup, adroitly blended into a low-budget canvas of small-town characters and a visiting carnival by Hal Dresner's script (from a story by Bernard L. Kowalski) and by Bernard L. Kowalski's direction." Thompson praises the cast, particularly Jack Ging as a sheriff and Heather Menzies as the daughter.

"Jeremy" is an unashamed successor to "Love Story," says Roger Greenspan. "It's a smaller

movie than its sire, and, of course, much younger," Greenspan writes. "The scene is not Harvard-Radcliffe, but something like sophomore-year High School of Music and Art. The boy (Robby Benson) is Jewish, middle class, a cellist. The girl (Glynis O'Connor) is gentle, middle class, a dancer. Their problem is not how to get married and live together, but rather, how to work up nerve enough to say hello to each other in public. And when they do, and when they finally acknowledge that they are in love, it is not the Grim Reaper Death who ends the tale, it's her dad, who yanks her off to Detroit with him on his way to a better job." Greenspan feels that while "Jeremy" is "touchingly awkward, pleasantly sad," it is also "a movie of rather heavy calculation, indulging almost every cliché available to young love in Manhattan." Greenspan says that an aura of "not-quite professionalism" surrounds "Jeremy" and helps save it from its own slickness. Arthur Barron is the film's writer and director.

"The Mackintosh Man," directed by John Huston from a screenplay by Walter Hill and starring Paul Newman, Dominique Sanda and James Mason, is, according to Vincent Canby, "technically, an espionage melodrama, but it strikes me more as a memory movie. It's not about memory, heaven knows. Nothing so fashionable. Rather it seems to have been made from memory, recalling, as it does, Burgess and Maclean, the cold war and especially cold war movies, every possible variant on which has already been made. The screenplay has very little to do with character and motivation and everything to do with the incidents and the mechanics of the spy trade. All of which seems to inhibit John Huston's talents as a director, as well as those of most of his actors. They must express themselves entirely in terms of physical action and expository dialogue that here aims for complexity and arouses only confusion."

Self-Defeating Terror

As in the case of last month's hijacking of a Japanese airliner, major Palestinian guerrilla organizations have been quick to disavow any part in the latest lunatic outrage committed by two self-proclaimed members of the Black September terrorist group.

Guerrilla leaders are certainly correct in concluding—at long last—that such incidents as Sunday's murderous grenade and machine-gun attack on travelers of many nations at the crowded Athens International Airport only serve to discredit the Palestinian cause. Even if the two young Arab terrorists did act on their own or for some fringe group, however, the record of the Palestinian organizations and those who have supported them provided encouragement for just such self-defeating acts.

For years the guerrillas have been honed throughout the Arab world for despicable deeds of this type. Through all that period,

guerrilla leaders and their Arab backers have preached an uncompromising hatred that perverts the "legitimate Palestinian interests" they profess to uphold. Is it any wonder then that some young Palestinians, nourished on hate and driven to desperation by the diplomatic impasse that their elders' intransigence has served to sustain, strike out in suicidal fury?

In the end the indiscriminate death and destruction caused by their acts will alienate even those overindulgent nations most sympathetic to the Palestinian predicament. If something is still to be salvaged from shattered Palestinian hopes, Arab voices must now be heard firmly renouncing terror in all of its ugly manifestations and supporting a peaceful accommodation with the Israelis that will recognize the legitimate interests of both peoples.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pitiful Giant

India is courting a Malthusian disaster with the decision of the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to sharply reduce spending for birth control.

It must be conceded that India's ambitions and often pioneering family-planning efforts have thus far not been notably successful. A great deal of scarce money and talent has been expended on schemes for limiting family size that have had little or no impact. In truth, no one in India or elsewhere has come up with an effective and acceptable formula for checking the population explosion in developing countries as big and poor as India.

Yet, these are all the more reason for India to redouble its efforts to find answers to the population problem, for itself and others. If the current growth rate of thirteen million people each year persists, India's best efforts at improving the lives of its ordinary citizens through development will be hopelessly frustrated. By the end of this cen-

tury, there will be a billion Indians. Can anyone in New Delhi explain how their country is going to be able to feed that many mouths when it cannot even adequately provide for the current population of 570 million, despite impressive increases in food production achieved through the green revolution?

Ironically, Indian leaders plead that they are forced to introduce economies in such "nonessential" areas as family planning because of the high cost of relief for last year's drought victims. If birth control is neglected, the fiscal and human impact of inevitable future crop years will become progressively more severe. Meanwhile, New Delhi continues to spend heavily on military hardware. If the present order of priorities is not altered, a chaotically over-populated and chronically starving India, armed to the teeth, may become a classic example of President Nixon's "pitiful, helpless giant."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Batista's Legacy

Fulgencio Batista dominated Cuba for the better part of two decades, either as president or as the military strongman who dictated to presidents. Yet, his supposedly impregnable dictatorship abruptly collapsed on New Year's Day 1959 because his army of 40,000 had been unable to wipe out Fidel Castro's guerrilla band in the Sierra Maestra or even to contain the surging support in the countryside for Castro's revolution.

Unlike other exiled Latin-American dictators who settled in Spain or Portugal, Gen. Batista was incapable of exercising any real influence inside his country after his fall from power. Because his own regime had been so oppressive, he was also unable to serve as a rallying symbol for the Cubans who fled from Mr. Castro's opposition.

Gen. Batista's death in Spain at 72 will un-

questionably stir nostalgia among some Cubans as well as among foreign businessmen, particularly Americans, who prospered during the free-wheeling Batista era. But his passing will be a grim reminder for others that the Batista police state was one of the most brutal and corrupt in the Western Hemisphere.

To say that Batista alone was responsible for the political cataclysm that brought Fidel Castro to power would be to ignore far too much of Cuba's tortured history as colony of Spain and ward of the United States. But the repressions of the Batista dictatorship, in which thousands of Cubans were murdered and tortured, certainly helped bring on the brutal excesses of the Castro dictatorship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Supreme Court's Ruling

The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States frequently disagree with each other but seldom with such unifying results as in last week's dispute over whether to stop the President bombing Cambodia. A matter of high policy has now been hatted around like a rubber ball from one court to another, from one Supreme Court Justice to another, and from one branch of government to another. Meanwhile the bombing has gone on and seems likely to continue until Aug. 15, not because anything specific will have been achieved by that date or because anyone has proved the value of another ten days of bombing, but because there had to be a face-saving compromise between Congress and the President. In constitutional terms, the majority of the Supreme Court were probably right to avoid confrontation with the President on a matter of policy which had already been settled by Congress. But the whole episode could hardly illustrate more clearly the disarray which threatens the delicate balance of the American system.

—From the Times (London).

Makarios and Grivas

The situation in Cyprus is both tense and uncertain. We are now witnessing a confrontation between President Makarios and Gen. Grivas which is more fraught with the dangers of an escalating conflict within the Greek community than at any time since the former EOKA leader returned to the island at the end of 1972. Moreover, in the past few weeks the chosen ground of confrontation has shifted. It seems that Gen. Grivas has placed the removal of Archbishop Makarios

above his previous objective of achieving Enosis, or union with Greece. This at least is the most plausible interpretation, to be placed on the kidnapping of the justice minister and the call for the archbishop to resign from the presidency.

The test as to whether the ground rules have changed will lie in the fate of the kidnapped justice minister. If he is harmed or killed then Gen. Grivas will not only be playing a more lethal game, but he will be also leading the Greek community closer to civil disorder. At the moment, the odds are against this. In fact, it seems the kidnapping of the minister may prove to be Gen. Grivas's undoing.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Bloodshed in Athens

It looks as if the latest terrorist incident has been ordered to divert public opinion from the terrorism Israel exerts on a state level and to which a citizen of Morocco fell victim just the other day in Norway, by mistake as the reports say, as he resembled a pursued leader of the Palestine movement. The grenades which killed... two Americans and one Austrian and injured many others have in the final analysis backfired at the Arab resistance movement, causing a loss of prestige for the national movement of Palestine.

Perhaps this was just on the perpetrator's mind... It is so obvious that such a senseless massacre would fall back on the Palestine movement and at the same time play into the hands of Israel that you start thinking: This could have been an act of provocation only.

—From Nepszabadsag (Budapest).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1898

MADRID—At a Cabinet council held this evening the reply to the American peace proposals was completely approved. Spain insists, however, on this point, that she is yielding to superior force, and again affirms that she neither provoked nor sought for the war, to which she was pushed by the United States. A suspension of hostilities will take place in the interest of further negotiations.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1923

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Harding, although her personal wish was to reach the capital before dark, deferred to the evident desire of thousands to pay tribute to the late President en route. Every railroad crossing had its small group, while the towns turned out en masse. It took the train forty-five minutes to traverse Pittsburgh. It is evident that it will be midnight before Washington is reached.



'Toughing It Out'

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has been "toughing it out" for more than four months since, according to his own statement, he was told the facts about the Watergate case on March 21. H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, his two principal aides, have now told their version of events to the Senate Watergate committee.

Where does the case for Nixon now stand?

The most striking feature of the situation is that Nixon's public statements and the Haldeman-Ehrlichman testimony are contradicted by the testimony of most of the other witnesses. The weight of the evidence is that regardless of what Nixon may have known prior to the Watergate break-in, he was aware of the subsequent cover-up and, in a broad sense, directed it.

He knew, for example, that his senior aides were engaged in an effort to contain the Watergate case and prevent the exposure of higher-ups in the White House and in his campaign organization. Even more important than protecting those individuals, perhaps, was Nixon's desire that Gordon Liddy and Howard Hunt, two of the Watergate defendants, not reveal the burglaries and other illegal acts which he, the President, had authorized when they were working as "the White House Plumbers."

In his May 22 statement, Nixon said, "Within a few days (of the break-in) I was advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in some way."

Walter's Role

He has never been willing to explain who advised him. He presumably means that Haldeman or Ehrlichman pointed out to him that since several of the Watergate burglars had past CIA connections, it might be possible to pass off the Watergate burglary as some supersecret CIA operation.

Fearing that CIA Director Richard Helms would not cooperate, the President directed his aides to use Gen. Vernon Walters, formerly the President's interpreter and only six weeks in his job as No. 2 man at CIA, as their agent to head off the FBI.

Fortunately, Walters could not be used in that way. He did convey the White House warning to acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray. But when the White House followed up with pressure on the CIA to put up bail for the burglars and pay them salaries, Walters backed away. He and Gray agreed they would resign their respective jobs rather than subvert the investigation on the phony basis that CIA activity in Mexico might be exposed.

Gray communicated their concerns in his now-famous telephone conversation with the President on July 6, 1972. He borrowed Walters's phrase that Nixon's own senior aides might "mortally wound" the President if they persisted in trying to prostitute the CIA and the FBI to cover up a domestic political scandal. Nixon did not ask the innocent Gray who those White House aides were since he knew very well who they were and that they were acting on his instructions.

In view of the resistance put up by Gray and Walters, the President and his aides abandoned the CIA ploy in mid-July. But any notion that an innocent President was misled by his own subordinates is untenable. As Sen. Talman's questioning of Gray brought out, the President had received a warning on July 6 that say "President and reason-

able" person would regard as sufficient, presuming that person had been in the dark up to that time.

Ehrlichman has testified that he was aware in the summer of 1972 that Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's private attorney, was raising money for the defendants. It is inconceivable that he withheld this information from the President.

On April 30, in his televised address to the nation on Watergate, Nixon stated that "on March 21, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries into the matter and personally ordered those conducting the investigations to get all the facts and to report them directly to me right here in this office."

But, as Sen. Wellstone demonstrated in his questioning, the President never called Gray to

press for a wider or more vigorous investigation during the weeks between March 21 and April 27 when he resigned as acting director of the FBI.

The Haldeman-Ehrlichman testimony tried repeatedly to portray John W. Dean 3d as the arch villain of the whole affair, misleading all his superiors. But in the tight hierarchical arrangements of the Nixon White House, a middle-rank figure such as Dean could not have conducted an extensive cover-up on his own authority. Word of it would soon have reached his bosses.

The burden of the Dean testimony remains unrefuted. If the tapes of White House conversations do not clearly sustain the President, then it is difficult to see what Nixon could say in yet another public statement that would lift the lengthening shadows from his administration.

Letters

Israeli Terrorism?

As a student who majors on Middle East affairs, I am surprised at Martin Hale's letter (Aug. 3) entitled "Israeli Terrorism." Mr. Hale bases an entire set of arguments on false information. Some examples:

● Mr. Hale claims that "Israel officially announced that it will kill anyone, anywhere, that it judges to be a terrorist." No such announcement has ever been made. Prime Minister Mr. Meir has declared her government's intention to "fight terrorism everywhere" which does not mean killing, and even less so "anyone we judge to be a terrorist." It means precisely what the Israelis are doing, namely: An extreme effort for the passive protection of their nationals, and their institutions abroad, as well as closer coordination with various police forces who might benefit from their information services to better fight terrorism on their own territory.

● Mr. Hale accuses Israel of using torture as if it were an established fact. Enemies have been accused of Israel of this crime ever since that state has come into being, without ever finding proof. Journalists from all over the world have inquired, in Israel, in the occupied territories, and in prisons containing Palestinians, without finding a trace of proof of torture. On the contrary, in Le Monde of June 20, 1973, and again of July 14, the special inquiry envoy of the International Federation for Human Rights, lawyer Michel Blum, himself deputy secretary general of this federation, published his conclusions on this matter.

The conduct of this inquiry was, by the way, ordered from Mr. Blum also by the movement of the Catholic jurists "Pax Romana."

Mr. Blum refutes in a most categorical manner all the propaganda allegations suggesting that torture exists in Israel. Mr. Blum, who distributed his very long and detailed report via the International Federation for Human Rights, recently made it known that he has received letters from French personalities declaring that they have been pressured into signing protests against Israel on the matter of torture and hence take their signature back. Mr. Blum says he intends to publish these letters.

● Mr. Hale talks about Israeli "terrorism" and claims, again as though it were an established fact, that Israel practices "indiscriminate bombing of refugees camps." International law has a very precise definition of terrorism which comes down to deliberately attacking unarmed people. The international press has lately given us sufficient proof about the precision of Israeli blows precisely on terrorists even when they hide behind the backs of refugees or in towns.

Of course, in war innocent and defenseless people can unintentionally be hurt. This is only one of the horrors of war. But accusing Israel of "indiscriminate bombings," or "terrorism" is simply in complete contradiction with reality.

Some people prefer the Jews who defendlessly went to the gas chambers. This is no reason for Jews today to repeat that performance and neglect their defense in the face of terrorism who boast that their aim is Israel's complete destruction.

If one wants to deal with the problem of Jewish morality or of the very serious problem of the Palestinians, he should do so on a more earnest basis.

JEAN-LOUIS COURNOT.

Paris.

Press Excesses

Robert Lee Gross (Aug. 3) writes: "Thank God for the Watergate trials, for I prefer the excesses of the press to the excesses of political power."

But Mr. Gross, the current excesses of the American press are tantamount to the excesses of political power. In fact, they are much worse because you cannot impeach the press.

J. P. LAMY.

Paris.

Feeble Brilliance?

I have just read in the IFT of July 31 the two contributions of Wm. F. Buckley Jr. and Anthony Lewis. Buckley, as always, makes sound common sense. Lewis is as brilliantly feeble as usual. I wish Lewis would declare himself really in favor of turning the world over to Communism. He's doing a good job at it.

Would it not have been wonderful if a tough British prime minister had violated all taboos and

Congress Discovers Its Own Strength

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Congress, thanks to Watergate, has had a rebirth of authority. That much is abundantly clear from the record compiled before the summer recess began last weekend.

But can the Congress use its newly recovered power for more constructive purposes than harrying the President? That much is doubtful, if only because, while the old congressional leadership is clearly in decline, the replacements have not yet emerged.

The marks of increased congressional power are most visible in the area of national security. The disposition of the legislators to pull the wool over their own eyes so that the President and his legions could literally get away with murder has now clearly ended. The chief signpost there was the decision to cut off the President's authority for bombing in Indochina as of Aug. 15.

In addition, both houses have passed and moved into a Senate-House conference a bill significantly curbing the President's power to make war. The House, in a truly astonishing move, has accepted the motion of a junior congressman, Les Aspin, to cut to cut about \$1 billion out of the defense budget. The Senate Armed Services Committee has been slowing down development of such sophisticated, and super-expensive, weapons as the Trident submarine.

Domestic Action

On the domestic side there has been an assertion of congressional as against presidential priorities. Both houses have passed and now have in conference bills that would importantly restrict the President's power to hold up, or impound, expenditure of appropriations voted by the Congress. An appropriations bill that would raise expenditures on two favorite congressional items—education and health—by about one billion above the President's request is in the works.

As further evidence of a congressional comeback, there is the more active use being made of the power to pass on presidential nominees and to oversee government operations. In the past eight months three presidential nominees—Patrick Gray as director of the FBI, McMurtrie Godley as assistant secretary of state and Robert Morris, as a member of the Federal Power Commission—have been rejected on policy grounds.

With respect to oversight, the Senate Armed Services Committee has been looking into administration lying about the bombing of Cambodia in 1969 and 1970. A House subcommittee is examining expenditures on the private residences of President Nixon and his recent predecessors. Sen. Henry Jackson has been looking

into the Russian wheat deal. As of course there is the Senate Watergate investigation.

Not everything the Congress has done has been constructive. Because of internal bickering of the House Banking Committee under Wright Patman, the Congress threw away its chance to exert a positive influence on the fight against inflation. The solid back of chairman William H. Cline of the House Ways and Means Committee has caused delays in the trade bill, and it is not clear that any trade legislation will emerge this year.

But there have been some remarkably helpful actions by Congress. There continues to be forward motion on plans, pushed chiefly by Congressman Al Ullman of Oregon, for a budget procedure that will introduce the spending arm of the Congress to its task arm.

Leadership

Congressman Richardson Preyer of North Carolina is putting together a black-white, North-South, Democratic-Republican coalition for a serious approach to the problem of school desegregation. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has altered a proposal for troop cuts in a way that should foster a compromise with the administration.

Whether the constructive spirit prevails over the tendency to harass remains muddy for solid reason. Precisely because the legislature is increasing its power at the expense of the executive, those congressional leaders who developed strength as doers of presidential deals have diminished in importance. Aching back, for now, Mr. Mansfield is not the ideal man to be. Neither is Sen. Mahon, chairman of the House appropriations group, nor Sen. Long, chairman of Senate finance nor James Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

New leaders are bound to emerge, and as they do a congressional role will be defined. But the Congress has been in a shadow for so long that it cannot be bound to be. That is why there is not a crystallization of opinion about the chief issue before the Congress now and the instrument of its liberation—Watergate.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

American Indian traditions (Cherokee and the Hopi for example) women were common members of tribal councils in some cases, "chiefs" (elect tribal leaders). Even if a word "squaw" were universal, all American Indian languages it certainly would never have been understood as it is commonly used by European-Americans today.

Aside from the misuse of term, the racism underlying is probably the last complete acceptable (in white society) white racism current in public speech. People today, though not to say "nigger" or "Jewish mama" as a comment, even upon themselves. But the number of times we say "Indian given," "squaw" (low man on the totem pole) (ed in the same article), etc., not even consciously noted.

As the wife of an American Indian, I have of course been conscious of this and realize a feeling of being looked down on so much that you are a "squaw"; intolerable considering plight of American Indians today.

Since the National Organization of Women and almost every other women's liberation group in the United States have used the word "squaw" in support of American Indian Movement, especially in connection with Wounded Knee, every female should show enough solidarity not to degrade her American Indian sisters (and brothers) continuing the unthinking of racist terms like this.

ANN DURHAM

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EEC Imposes Ban on Export Of Soft Wheat

To Avoid Shortages And Price Increases

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission today banned exports of EEC soft wheat until further notice.

The move was aimed at stopping EEC grain dealers from shipping in on the rising world prices by selling abroad, thus causing shortages and possible price increases in the community.

Today's decision came just 24 hours after an announcement that the commission had halted exports of EEC hard wheat, a commodity in pasta products like spaghetti. Soft wheat accounts for about 90 percent of the EEC's wheat crop.

The commission said it had suspended the issue of export licenses for soft wheat because of "speculative movements" recently. It noted that in the last three days alone applications for export certificates amounted to nearly 1 million tons of soft wheat.

Commission officials said that export licenses had already been granted for some 2.5 million tons of soft wheat and flour this year, including 1.3 million tons under the EEC's food aid program.

They said preliminary estimates indicated that the soft wheat harvest in the nine-nation EEC would total 57.9 million tons this year—almost identical figure to last year.

Normally, EEC prices are so much higher than world prices that the EEC provides an export subsidy to enable its farmers to dispose of their surpluses. This subsidy has not been paid for more than two months, but at present price levels European dealers are interested in exporting even without it.

It has therefore appeared necessary to the commission to take these precautionary measures, which have a temporary character, so as not to compromise the supplies of the domestic market in the community, today's statement said.

Last month exports of rice and high protein cattle feed were also banned and officials say restrictions are being considered on other products as well, including corn and barley.

The EEC is normally a large-scale exporter of soft wheat, mainly to France, and an importer of hard wheat from North America.

Most bread is made from a mixture of the two types. Millers determine its taste and texture and other characteristics such as how fast it goes stale by varying the proportions of hard and soft wheat in the dough.

This is why in tasty French baguettes, made almost entirely of soft wheat, may go stale overnight, while an English sliced loaf keeps its texture for days, and spaghetti made from a hard wheat, stays fresh almost forever.

Soaring Wheat Prices In U.S. Spark Concern

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—When futures at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis continued to rise to record levels today with all contracts at Chicago and Kansas City up to the 10-cent limit, Minneapolis prices rose 20 cents, the maximum.

In Chicago, the September contract rose to \$4.14 a bushel. The advance marks the seventh consecutive session of limit gains.

Wheat prices moved above \$4 per bushel yesterday for the first time in the 150-year history of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Agriculture Department's chief economist said export controls on wheat are "under review."

Don Paarlberg, director of agricultural economics for the department, said the price surge "reflects a feeling that our avail-

able supplies for export out of the 1973 crop are nearly all committed."

"There's possibly hysterical buying here," Clifford Roberts, vice-president in charge of the commodity marketing division for Cargill Inc., one of the country's largest grain exporters, said. He noted "substantial foreign buying."

The Commerce Department last week released figures that indicated that more than half of the 1973-74 wheat crop has already been sold for shipment abroad.

Mr. Paarlberg said the statistics were "subject to differing interpretations" because of possible double-counting of the same sales, and are under close scrutiny.

One high department official who declined to be identified said, "We've got a market that's reflecting a very high degree of uncertainty" and added that "we ought to move in" with export controls to clarify the situation.

But Richard Bell, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs and commodity programs, denied that export controls on wheat or other commodities were under active consideration.

He said that most foreign buying of wheat from this crop had already taken place, with Russia and China having purchased nearly all of what they expect to buy, and Japan having made major purchases.

He added that the United States was temporarily the only world supplier of wheat, which was the reason for the high prices, but said this would change when the Canadian and Australian crops come in later this year.

Grain trade sources, however, noted that Argentina, Brazil, Sudan, Colombia, Egypt and Morocco currently are in the market for large wheat purchases. The trade cites this as a major reason for the recent surge in prices, along with a private crop report over the weekend that showed wheat harvest projections by more than 40 million bushels.

John Schnitzer, a leading Washington agriculture consultant, yesterday called the wheat market "chaotic and out of control" and said the "solution is immediate, licensing." He predicted, "We're going to have some emergency action."

U.K. Firms Plan To Invest More

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's largest manufacturing companies are gearing themselves for a boom in investment with large increases planned for the next two years, according to a survey released today by the Confederation of British Industry.

In July, 1972, the 43 companies surveyed had earmarked a total of \$1.13 billion for 1974. But now they are thinking of spending \$1.54 billion—an increase of nearly 38 percent. Plans for investment this year have also increased, by about \$170 million—15 percent more than envisaged last year.

The companies also reveal a major increase in proposed spending for 1975, when they plan to invest \$1.5 billion—a 30 percent increase over that planned this time last year.

Estel Profits Up in Quarter

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—Profits in the second quarter and first half rose sharply, Estel NV Hoechst Hoegevoers reported today.

The holding company, which links Hoechst of West Germany and Hoegevoers of the Netherlands, showed a second-quarter profit of 36.5 million guilders (about \$14 million), a gain of 28.7 percent from the year-ago quarter. Sales in the period rose 15.9 percent to 1.89 billion guilders (about \$718 million).

Consolidated earnings for the first six months rose 15 percent to 4.4 million guilders as sales increased 21.6 percent to 3.7 billion guilders.

Hoegevoers continued to account for most of the profits—22.4 million guilders in the quarter and 25.9 million in the half.

Shows Denko

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Showa Denko totaled 381 million yen (about \$144 million) in the half ended June 30, up from a deficit of 1.11 billion yen a year earlier and a deficit of 349 million yen in the previous half.

The chemical and aluminum producer has been forced to make large-scale compensatory payments to victims of mercury poisoning.

Sales in the latest half rose 30.7 percent to 104.8 billion yen from the year earlier's 80.3 billion yen.

The company has again omitted paying a semi-annual dividend.

Int'l Nickel of Canada

Second Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions)... 301.9 245.5

Profits (millions)... 56.4 30.2

Per Share 0.78 0.49

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 524.4 441.4

Profits (millions)... 92.5 49.0

Per Share 1.24 0.68

*Figures in Canadian dollars.

MacMillan Bloedel

First Half 1973 1972

Revenue (millions)... 605.9 445.6

Profits (millions)... 50.7 21.54

Per Share 2.42 1.03

*Figures in Canadian dollars.

Swiss Living Costs Up

BERN, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss cost-of-living index rose 0.1 percent in July, bringing the 12-month increase to 6.3 percent, the government reported.

One Dollar

Aug. 7, 1973

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar here

	Today Prev. Chg.
Sept. 15 (per ct.)	2.488 2.497 - 0.13
Sept. 16 (A1)	26.43 26.38 + 0.05
Sept. 17 (B1)	26.40 26.35 + 0.05
Deutsche mark	2.486 2.478 + 0.008
Dane krona	5.347 5.343 + 0.004
Escudo	25.94 25.94
Fr. 12 (A1)	4.158 4.158
Fr. 12 (B1)	4.157 4.157
Guilder	2.521 2.507 + 0.014
Israeli pound	602.0 612
Lira (A1)	576.75 579 + 0.06
Lira (B1)	577 579
Peseta	56.77 56.74 + 0.03
Schilling	17.42 17.48 + 0.06
Sw. krona	4.063 4.073 + 0.01
Swiss franc	2.571 2.569 + 0.002
Yen	243.0 243 + 0.00

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

Mr. Stanley Grant, President, GRANT MARKETING ASSOCIATES, INC., 121 East 33rd Street, New York, New York 10017 U.S.A. Tel. (212) 671-2200

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Water Shortage Halts Nippon Kokan

Nippon Kokan, Japan's second-largest steel maker, has suspended operation of the steel rolling mill facilities of its Fukuyama smelters because of a critical water shortage.

Kokan says the suspension would lower its rolled steel production capacity by about 75 percent, which could delay deliveries, including exports, for August and later shipments. The Fukuyama works, the nation's largest single steel production unit, was expected to produce 12 million tons of steel in terms of crude steel in 1973. The plant normally consumes about 250,000 tons of water daily. A long, continuing dry spell has compelled city authorities to enforce stringent water rationing for industrial use. A spokesman says it is impossible to predict when the company will be able to resume production.

Wertheim, Lehman Joint Venture

Wertheim & Co. and Lehman Brothers have agreed to jointly handle the back office business. Wertheim president Frederick Klingenstein denies Wall Street reports that an internal company memo indicates Wertheim will take over Lehman's clearing operations by next January, saying no time had been set. He notes that the joint venture agreement also is subject to approval by the New York Stock Exchange and

Japanese Profits Seen Sharply Up

Total net profit of 381 companies listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange is expected to rise 13.5 percent in the September half from the preceding six-month period, according to Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic newspaper. A survey the newspaper conducted in May of 412 companies concluded that overall profit would rise 7.8 percent in the September half. Price increases were cited as the major factor for the higher-than-anticipated profit gains. This was particularly noticeable in the case of synthetic textile producers, whose September-half operating profit is expected to be double that of the March term. Steel producers' operating profit is expected to record a 40 percent advance. Operating profit in the auto, construction, non-ferrous metal, electric power and machinery sectors is coming under pressure as a result of a raw-material cost increases, the survey found.

Government Studies Appropriate Measures

Japan Says Boom Has to Be Moderated

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese cabinet, recently urged by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to review its inflation-control policies, decided today that additional measures are needed to moderate the tempo of domestic business.

The Bank of Japan, Finance Ministry and other concerned agencies are expected to start immediately a detailed study with the aim of arriving at new instruments of control later this month, a cabinet spokesman said today.

Although the OECD and some private Japanese economists have suggested the need for an incomes policy, the government is not considered likely to follow such a course.

The administration believes limitations on wages would be inappropriate at a time when Japan is making a transition toward a welfare economy.

The cabinet reached its decision after receiving a report from the Economic Planning Agency that characterized recent developments as a widening of the gap between supply and demand.

The agency said its key composite indicator registered an "overheat" reading in July for the eighth consecutive month.

Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi said that a further tightening of the money supply is needed. But prudence must be exercised in any further increase in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate, he added.

Speculation has been strong here that a full point boost in the rate to 7 percent was imminent.

The ministry is studying the possibility of freezing the portion of tax revenue that exceeds the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year. A surplus, which would normally be used to retire government bonds and thus inflate the money supply, is accruing as a result of the economy's brisk expansion.

While government estimates have projected a real rate of

growth of about 10 percent and price increases of around 5 percent for the year ending March 1974, the economy is estimated to be advancing at a pace of 14 percent or better and inflation is running double or triple the amount incorporated in the budget.

The planning agency report said measures are needed to curb total demand. With wages up an average 20 percent this year, consumer spending is likely to continue unabated at the same time business investment in new plant and equipment is accelerating, it said.

Mitsubishi Bank, in its July review, said business is still well buffered from the impact of tight money. Corporate liquidity is high, the level of indebtedness between business firms is low, profitability is favorable and a high level of consumer and government spending is pumping funds into the business sector, the bank said.

Mitsubishi said that because inventories are still low and because the incentives for capital spending remain very strong, the basic trend of economic growth will not reach a turning point during the year ending March 1974, although the country's growth rate may slow somewhat in coming months.

Occidental Petroleum advanced 3/4 to 10 1/2. It said two new discovery wells in Peru flowed at 4,400 and 230 barrels of low sulphur oil a day, respectively. Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index dipped 0.03 to 23.34.

Champion Home Builders, the most active stock, picked up 1/4 to 7.

Damon Creations "A" eased 1/4 to 5 7/8. It reported higher earnings, but directors voted to suspend paying quarterly dividends of 10 cents a share.

The NASDAQ index of over-the-counter industrial shares rose 0.25 to 102.09.

Bond prices continued their

sharp downturn. Three-month Treasury bills finished yielding 8.78 percent, almost 30 basis points more than yesterday. Among coupons, short maturities fell another 1/8 point, while intermediate-term issues eased by 1/4 to 1/2. Longer bonds were up to 1/4 point lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average held within a narrow trading range and closed with a loss of 0.83 at 811.85.

Spiraling money rates remained the market's main depressant and some Wall Streeters predict that the 8 percent prime rate—already at record levels—could go to 9 1/2 percent in September before easing.

The biggest point changes on the active list underscored the profit-taking that hit stocks that enjoyed recent price runups.

These losers were Natomax, down 4 1/4 to 46 1/8; Fairchild Camera, 2 1/8 to 52 1/2; Curdiss-Wright, 1 5/8 to 28 1/4; and Bausch & Lomb, 1 3/8 to 32 1/8.

One glimmer of good news came in the action of the Dow Jones utility average, edging up .03 to 86.98 after slipping in a steady string of new lows.

Some analysts attributing this week's pullback in the price of American Telephone—its fell 1/2 to 48 1/4 on Monday, after hitting a yearly low at 46—to the same adverse factors affecting utility issues. The shares of Ma Bell, which are a component of the industrial average, added 1/8 today at 48 3/8.

Goodyear, up 5/8 to 23 1/4, increased its dividend. Elsewhere, Champion Spark Plug and Mountain Fuel Supply each added 1/8 after raising their dividends.

Oils with a stake in Alaska North Slope reserves did well. Atlantic Richfield rose 2 1/8 to 86 3/4, while Standard of Ohio gained 1 1/2 to 115 3/4. Exxon moved up 5/8 to 23 5/8.

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Bond prices continued their

Company Reports

	1973	1972
Grumman		
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	254.9	155.2
Profits (millions)...	5.36	3.35
Per Share 0.79	0.49	
First Half		
Revenue (millions)...	439.98	317.97
Profits (millions)...	8.49	5.72
Per Share 1.25	0.84	
Leas Sieglar		
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	172.3	158.8
Profits (millions)...	5.86	4.07
Per Share 0.35	0.21	
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	615.6	556.7
Profits (millions)...	17.03	11.23
Per Share 0.91	0.51	
Household Finance		
First Half		
Profits (millions)...	50.00	48.80
Per Share 1.06	1.04	
White Consolidated		
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	222.80	192.60
Profits (millions)...	10.70	8.90
Per Share 0.78	0.67	

*After \$527,000 extraordinary gain.

N.Y. Prices Inch Down As Early Rally Fades

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated slightly today, as several recently robust volatile issues posted fairly substantial declines.

Volume amounted to a modest 13.51 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average held within a narrow trading range and closed with a loss of 0.83 at 811.85.

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Bond prices continued their

Price Rules Reset in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT).

—The government set the stage today for the end of the price freeze Monday and a probable early increase in many prices.

As previously announced, the freeze for non-farm goods and services ends at midnight Sunday, and companies with less than \$100 million of annual sales can begin to raise their prices to cover increased costs. Bigger companies have to wait at least 30 days to raise their prices because of a "prenotification" procedure.

The amount of allowed price increases will vary widely by products, but some individual items can be raised in price by more than 10 percent. Food, except for beef, had previously been forced from the freeze, and many prices have increased substantially.

The Agriculture Department predicted today that food prices this year would average about 20 percent higher than last year, the largest annual increase since 1947. About half of this increase has already occurred.

Phase-4, as officials have stated, is not designed to keep prices stable but rather to prevent the "bulge" that will follow the freeze from happening all at once.

Under the regulations disclosed today by the Cost of Living Council, a manufacturer can raise average prices on a "product line"—television sets, say—only enough to cover cost increases since the end of last year. But the company can raise the price of a specific item—a particular TV model—by up to 10 percent above the average, provided this is offset by less-than-average increases for other items.

The regulations permit a company that raises no prices to earn as much profit as it can—there will be no "profit margin" control.

Special regulations for the petroleum and insurance industries will be announced later this week. Next week proposed regulations for the second stage of controls on food prices, to take effect Sept. 12, will be published for comment.

Two main things will happen Sept. 12: The ceiling price on beef is to be ended, and food processors and retailers will be allowed to pass along all cost increases—not just higher prices for the raw farm products as in the case now.

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—1973—						—1973—						—1973—					
Stocks and Bonds		Sis.			Net	Stocks and Bonds		Sis.			Net	Stocks and Bonds		Sis.			Net
High	Low	Top	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Top	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Top	High	Low	Chg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY OCCIDENTAL OF UMM AL QAYWAYN, INC.

مركزنا الاول

هكذا نال الحل

Consolidated Accounts as at 31st December, 1972 (Summary)

Contingent Liabilities 17.4 Mln. DM

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Closing prices on Aug. 7, 1973									
	Nigh	Low	Last	Chg		Nigh	Low	Last	Chg
10:41 Abitibi	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1458 Simmenthal S	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
300 Acklands	8 11 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	800 Sinter	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
325 Agnico	8 11 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1100 Sonar	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
810 Alca Cns T	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	150 Sinter Brdcast	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
18330 Alcan	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	460 Sinter R	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
722 A Gussner P	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	300 Sullivan	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1403 Argus C pr	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	8730 Sundb	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1510 Arco	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	180 Systems D	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
7251 Bell Can	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	2680 Tech Cor	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
10000 Belmin	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1000 Texaco	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3200 Belsco Bros	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	3130 Thon Nec	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3303 Benva C	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1027 Tintex	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
6703 Bessie Air	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	300 Traders A	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
2350 B C Forest	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	544 Tr Can PL	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1011 Brierley	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1757 Trn	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3111 Brumack	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	715 Trn Carol	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1779 Burns Pds	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	4201 Un G	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
2400 Cal Gas	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	730 Union Dtl	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3239 Camflo	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	300 U Kemo	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1189 C Packers C	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	3700 U Sisco	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3250 Can Pac	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1000 Upd Can	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
5371 C Imp Bank	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	5500 Vln Dec	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
10120 Can Pac	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	700 Vompur	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
405 Cdn Trn	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	14021 Woodhous	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
500 Canfield Int	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	2075 Walslow	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1655 Caslon	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	3285 Yr Bear	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
3200 Celanese	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	420 Westhouse	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
7700 Chemroy	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	2680 West Mine	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1910 Chrysler O	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1200 Wescon	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
240 C Molind	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1400 Whitehouse	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
800 C Norlan	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	860 White Fm	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
700 C Rambler	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	2400 Wilsco	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
1400 C Rn	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	1200 Willroy	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
8400 C Tunc	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+	3285 Yr Bear	8 11 1/4	11	11	+
2670 Cdn Gas	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					
800 Conwest	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					
10000 Cragg	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					
1530 Cragg Int	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					
4541 Crown Int	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					
2180 Dickson	8 12 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/4	+					

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Fig. — movement appears as a matter of record only.

(11)	ACORN FUND	\$12.52	(w) Western Hedge Fund	\$1,528.71
(12)	TOOFUND	\$12.52	(w) West. Proreality N.Y.	\$1,713.75
(13)	INGROW	\$22.36	(d) World Equity Grth Fd	\$547.31
(14)	Interix	\$370.29	(w) Worldwide Securities	\$20.16
(15)	Interfund S.A.	\$12.10	(w) Worldwide Special	\$3,076.57
(16)	Intertrust	Indr 8,882	DM - Deutsche Mark	* - Ex-distrib
(17)	Intermark Fund	\$21.48	dend; - N - New	NA - Not available
(18)	Intermark Fund	\$21.48	BF - Belgium	FR - France
(19)	Intermark Fund	\$21.48	LP - Luxembourg	

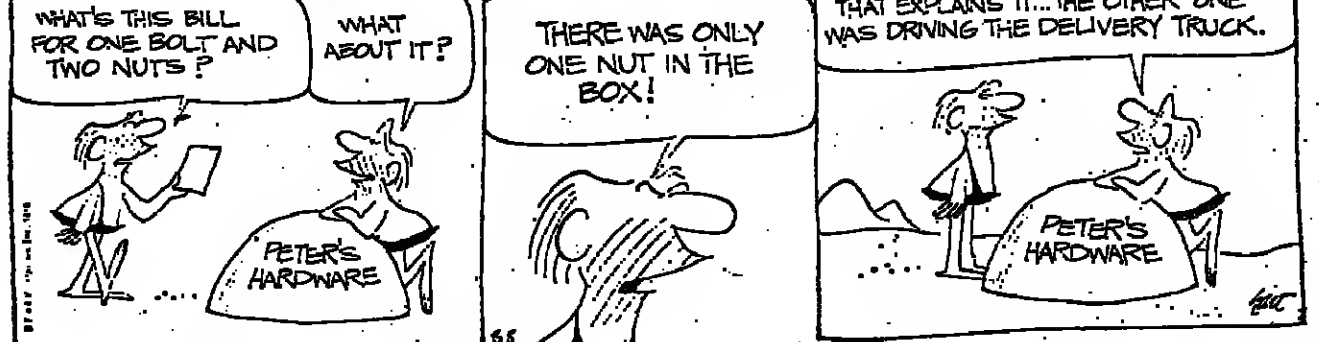
22,350,500,000 to Lire 26,832,960,000 through the issue of 1,490,720 new shares having a nominal value of Lire 3,000 each — with interest as from 1st January 1973 — to be offered to shareholders in the proportion of 1 new share for every 5 old shares held, against payment of Lire 3,000 plus a share premium of Lire 3,000.

After the General Meeting, the Board of Directors reelected Senator Cesare Merzagora Chairman of the Company and Carlo Falna, Franco Manzoni (Managing Director) and Fabio Padua (Managing Director) Vice-Chairmen.

PEANUTS



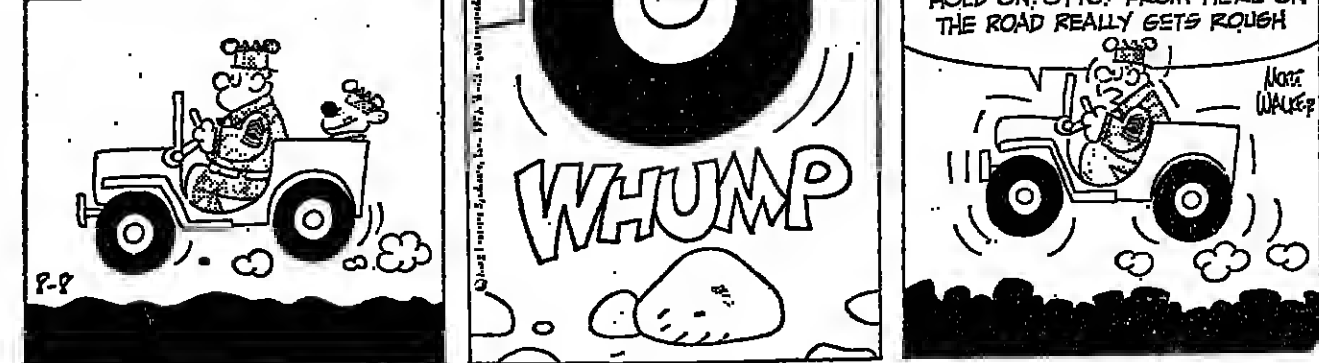
B.C.



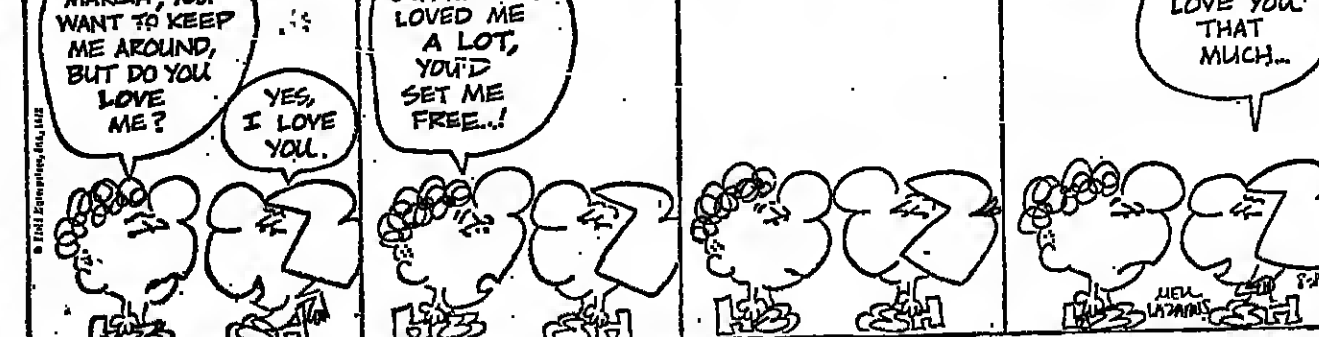
L.I.L. LABNER



B.E.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



M.I.S.S. PEACH



B.U.Z. SAWYER



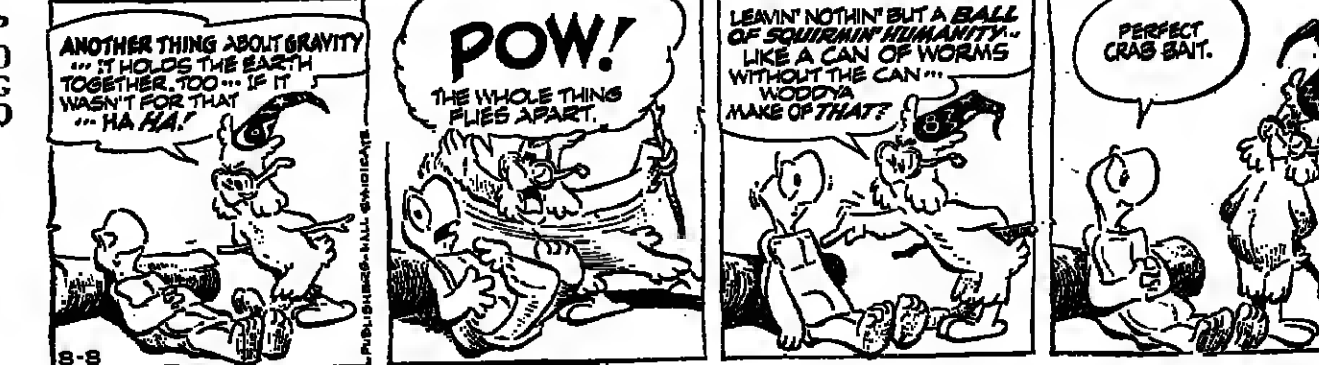
W.I.Z.A.R.D. of I.D.



R.E.X. MORGAN M.D.



P.O.G.O.



R.I.P. KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagrammed deal South responded to his partner's opening one-spade bid with one no-trump. This led to a normal contract of four spades, which would probably have failed.

However, East allowed himself the luxury of a double, believing that his trump holding would be an embarrassment to North. How ever, with the club of the double, North would not doubt have made four spades by ruffing out the heart king, discarding a club from the South hand on the heart winner, and ruffing a club.

South judged that East had a trump holding that would be sure to defeat four spades, so he took the bold step of rescuing into four no-trump. East doubled this

contract also, and West duly led his singleton spade. Notice that South would have had an easy time after a heart lead.

As it was, East saw that continuing spades was hopeless. He won the first trick with the spade jack and shifted to a club. This gave the defense a lead in time—the clubs could be established before the dummy's spades. South won in dummy with the king, ran his six diamond winners, and cashed the club ace.

Both South and East were aware of a throw-in possibility. If East's last four cards were two spade winners and the guarded heart king, he could be pushed into the lead and forced to lead from the heart king at the finish. East attempted to avert this misfortune by unguarding the heart king and keeping a club. But South saw through this, and judged that East was capable of this clever defense. So at the 10th trick he led to the heart ace, collected the king, and made his contract.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q10982
♥ A Q J
♦ A 3
♣ K 6 5

WEST
♠ 6
♥ 1087643
♦ J 9 4
♣ J 8 4

EAST
♠ A K J 5
♥ K 9 2
♦ 10 6
♣ Q 10 9 2

SOUTH
♠ 7 4 3
♥ 5
♦ K Q 8 7 5 2
♣ A 7 3

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
2 N.T. Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Dbl. 4 N.T. Pass
Pass Dbl. Pass Pass
West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

COPI	POSH	CARP
ALICE	ABOUT	OIL
PIAN	ILL	LOUSIE
PLAT	THE	HAIR
TINY	RUMOR	
ALONE	HOPSCOTCH	
GERG	BLUB	TU
AN	THE	LAIR
LINE	THE	WALL
ENGINE	THE	WALL
ANTIS	THE	WALL
FAIGOT	THE	WALL
OLLA	THE	WALL
ADOL	THE	WALL
LARA	THE	WALL
RUSE	THE	WALL
ESIA	THE	WALL

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOWND

YASUE

THROBE

BRUBRE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT THEY WEAR IN HOSPITALS.

Yesterday's Jumble: LITTLE WAFER TARGET HANDLE
Answer: Famous for founding his own mother—WHISTLER

BOOKS

IMPEACHMENT
The Constitutional Problems

By Raoul Berger, Harvard University Press, 344 pp. \$14.95
Reviewed by Philip B. Kurland

IMPEACHMENT for Raoul Berger belongs to an important tradition: "Impeachment was for the English 'the chief institution for the preservation of the government.'" He would restore it to that lofty category.

A senior fellow at Harvard Law School, Berger has written a volume important for historical exegesis of the constitutional provision (Article II, Section 4). That the book is focused on the problem of judicial removal lends it a special credibility. It was obviously not written to prove or disprove the claims of the President's critics.

Probably the most important question addressed by Mr. Berger concerns the proper meaning to be given the constitutional phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors." "High crimes and misdemeanors," it would seem, are not merely important violations of the criminal law. We must turn, rather, to English constitutional history from which the U.S. constitutional provision took its meaning. And for these ancestors, "high crimes and misdemeanors" were a category of political crimes against the state.

"Political crimes" are not subject to dictionary definition. They are rather explained by examples. "For they are reducible to intelligible categories: misapplication of funds (Earl of Suffolk, Seymour), abuse of official power (Duke of Suffolk, Buckingham, Berkeley, Vernon, Mordaunt, Serpigny), neglect of duty (Buckingham, Perth), embezzlement or contempt of Parliament's prerogatives (Gurney, North, the Ship-Money Tax opinions). Then there are a group of charges which can be gathered under the rubric 'corruption.'"

Of course these historical impeachments were concerned with underlings of the crown. The process was not usable against the sovereign. Certainly the President is not a surrogate of the people, he is somewhat more than a minister of the crown. At the same time it was against the President that the writers of the Constitution contemplated the possibility of impeachment.

The author's notion that a conviction following impeachment is reviewable in the judicial branch of the government is not persuasive. It is less than believable that the protection of double jeopardy would preclude criminal prosecution for the same acts that gave rise to conviction or impeachment. The impeachment process, despite much evidence gathered by Berger to the contrary, is a political process and not a criminal proceeding.

While Berger is clear about the impracticalities of impeachment as a device for removal of federal judges, he does not—and could not have been expected to—deal with the impracticalities of impeachment of the President.

Surely the complexities of a process were known to the authors of the Constitution, for even they wrote and promulgated impeachment, abuse, Walter Hastings was undergoing ordeal in Parliament. That impeachment trial took five years between impeachment and conviction. Our only American experience at the presidential level was the trial of the first President Johnson, took two months.

Perhaps the culmination of Watergate should not be an impeachment process. One possibility would recognize that a prima facie case for presidential misconduct has already been made out in the Senate hearings. We lack only the defense. A defense could be afforded by the President, not through a trial, but by an address to a joint session of Congress. At that point Congress could, by joint resolution, exonerate the President, request his resignation. What the President would abide such a decision is another question.

If we do travel the route of impeachment, however, Berger book has much to tell us. It should be grateful to his scholarship and capacity to express himself lucidly on a subject that is always shrouded in darkness.

Philip B. Kurland is the author of "The Supreme Court, Constitution, and the War Court." This review is copyrighted by The New York Times.

Best Seller

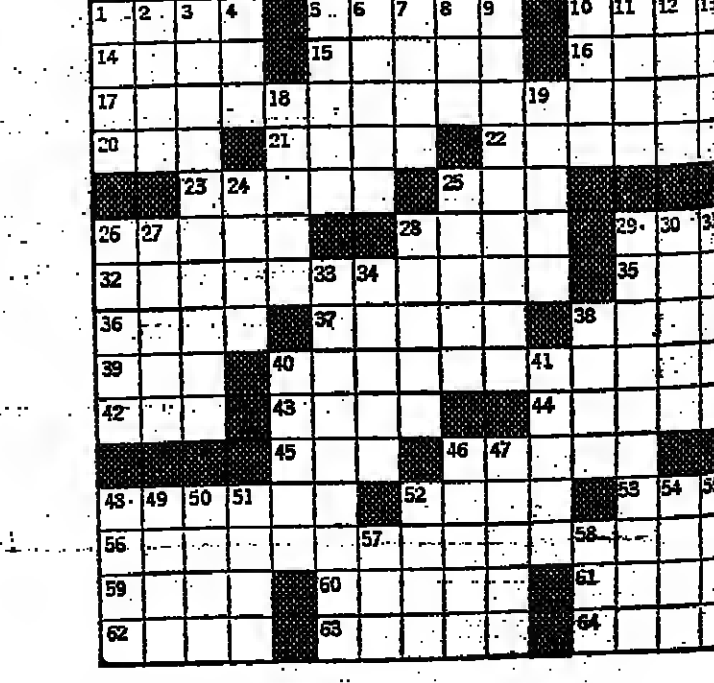
The New York Times
This analysis is based on more than 120 stories in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week

Rank	Title	Author	Rank	Title	Author
1	Breakfast at Tiffany's	Holmes	1	Breakfast at Tiffany's	Holmes
2	On the Beach	Sassan	2	On the Beach	Sassan
3	Pacing the Lion's Whisker	Wicks	3	Pacing the Lion's Whisker	Wicks
4	The Yellow Wallpaper	Stewart	4	The Yellow Wallpaper	Stewart
5	Harvest Home, Tryon	Stewart	5	Harvest Home, Tryon	Stewart
6	The Odesa File, Forsyth	Stewart	6	The Odesa File, Forsyth	Stewart
7	The Silenced, R. B. Lynd	Stewart	7	The Silenced, R. B. Lynd	Stewart
8	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	Stewart	8	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	Stewart
9	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart	9	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart
10	The Mad Men, R. B. Lynd	Stewart	10	The Mad Men, R. B. Lynd	Stewart
11	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart	11	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart
12	Dr. Albert's Diet Revolution, Atkins	Stewart	12	Dr. Albert's Diet Revolution, Atkins	Stewart
13	Laughing All the Way, Howar	Stewart	13	Laughing All the Way, Howar	Stewart
14	How to Be Your Own Boss, Friend	Stewart	14	How to Be Your Own Boss, Friend	Stewart
15	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart	15	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart
16	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart	16	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart
17	Weight Watchers Program Cookbook, Nichol	Stewart	17	Weight Watchers Program Cookbook, Nichol	Stewart
18	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart	18	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart
19	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart	19	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	Stewart
20	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart	20	The Sound of Music, Schwartz	Stewart

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Outcries	46 Dieter's dessert
5 Kind of garde	48 Earth-fault displacement
10 King of Israel	52 Spoken
14 Girl-watch	53 Kind of room
15 Jollity	56 Spa that never was
16 Gaucho's weapon	59 Western state: Abbr.
17 Antediluvian	60 Perch
20 Work on Easter eggs	61 Movie dog
21 Intimidates	62 Establishes
22 Fortified works	63 Lawyers' concerns
23 Horses	64 Word with one or door
25 Cooking measure: Abbr.	
26 Clique	1 Pride of some cobras
28 Musical closing	2 Objectionable
29 Grape purchase: Abbr.	3 Kind of wine or jelly
32 Ready to function	4 Great amount
35 Richard	5 Egyptian god
36 Etruscan title	6 Opinions
37 Theme	7 College study
38 Family girls: Abbr.	8 High degree
39 Go astray	9 Mars
40 Wall pieces	10 Retired
42 Eye woe	11 Rancho shout
43 Greek god	12 Paton or King
44 Adoree of films	
45 Cambodia's Angkor	



Tigers 1st in AL East

Red Sox' Early Scoring Bats Orioles From Lead

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Boston Red Sox scored four runs in the first inning and went on to a 5-3 victory last night to knock the Baltimore Orioles out of first place in the American League East.

Injury to Gibson May Force Card To Miss Season

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals said yesterday that Bob Gibson will have knee surgery and may miss the remainder of the season.

College Is Faced With Expulsion From the NCAA

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP).—The expulsion of Southwestern Louisiana from National Collegiate Athletic Association membership has been recommended by the group's policy-making council, which also inflicted unprecedented penalties against the school for numerous violations in its basketball program.

Effective immediately, the council banned Southwestern Louisiana from intercollegiate basketball for two years and ruled the school ineligible for four years from participating in any NCAA post-season championship competition or NCAA-sponsored television programs, or voting in any NCAA conventions.

The recommended expulsion will come up for consideration at the NCAA's 66th annual convention in San Francisco Jan. 7 to 9.

All of the penalties will be set aside if the school is expelled from membership. But should it later reject the penalties will be effective for the specified term beginning Aug. 4, 1974. In any event, no NCAA member can play the school in basketball for two years.

In an action described by Warren Brown, NCAA executive director in charge of enforcement, as the most severe in NCAA history, the council also ruled that Southwestern Louisiana will have all placings vacated and trophies and receipts returned from participation in NCAA basketball tournaments the past three seasons.

The council cited more than 100 violations in the program involving basketball players "improperly recruited, erroneously certified and/or recipients of improper extra benefits the past three seasons."

Southwestern Louisiana temporarily thwarted NCAA punishment last January by obtaining a court injunction. This enabled the school's basketball team to play in the NCAA regional basketball tournament at Houston.

However, in April, the NCAA obtained relief from the injunction in both the Louisiana Court of Appeals and the Louisiana Supreme Court.

hit, a two-run single, as the Red Sox collected five safeties off Doyle Alexander, who failed to last an inning in Memorial Stadium.

With one out, Luis Aparicio singled and Reggie Smith doubled for Boston's first run. After Carl Yastrzemski struck out, Orlando Cepeda, the designated hitter, drove in Smith with a single. Rico Petrocelli singled and Fisk delivered both runners.

Unbeaten Roger Moret, who gave up a two-run homer to Marv Rettenmund, his sixth, in the fifth, recorded his fifth victory of the season. He scattered nine hits but threw two out in the ninth and was relieved by Bob Bolin.

At Chicago, despite the personal scrutiny of two umpires, Gaylord Perry pitched his 20th complete game as Cleveland beat the White Sox 7-3. Perry (11-15) held the White Sox to five hits and yielded five walks. He was checked for a foreign substance on the ball by the umpire in the first inning and again by Bill Haller in the third. In each instance, Perry retired the next batter to and the inning.

The Indians battered Steve Stone (4-10) for five runs in the second inning to give Perry all the runs he needed. Jack Brohamer and Frank Duffy collected three hits each to pace the Indians' 13-hit attack.

Tigers 5, Yankees 4
Detroit, with a three-run outburst in the ninth inning and another tally in the 10th, beat the New York Yankees 5-4, at home. Frank Howard's two-run pinch-homer in the ninth followed by sloppy play by the Yankees in the 10th—Sparky Lyle and Felipe Alou both made throwing errors on the same play to allow the winning run to score—sent the Yankees home from their 11-game trip with only two victories and in fourth place. They had left in first place.

Astros 5, Reds 4
At Cincinnati, Jimmy Wynn scored three times and singled home the tie-breaking run in the eighth as Houston beat the Reds, 5-4. With the score tied, 2-2, Tommy Helms singled to open the inning against Jack Billingham (15-9). He moved to second on a sacrifice by pitcher Jerry Reuss (12-8) and scored on Wynn's hit.

Dodgers 2, Padres 0
At Downing pitched a five-hitter as the Dodgers shut out San Diego 2-0 in Los Angeles and moved four games out front in the West Division race. The victory was No. 9 for Downing against six losses.

Mets 10, Cards 3
John Miller's run-scoring double on a liner Bernie Carbo misjudged and Wayne Garrett's two-run single highlighted a three-run seventh inning as the New York Mets beat St. Louis, 10-3, at home.

Tuesday
Mets Top Cards To Even Series
NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Rusty Staub's fourth-inning infield single scored Ted Martinez from third with the deciding run today as the New York Mets outlasted the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-5, to gain a split of their six-game series.

St. Louis put together five consecutive hits off starter Ray Sadecki in the third with Ted Simmons, Luis Melendez and Ted Simmons driving in the runs for a 4-3 Cardinals lead. The Mets came back with two in the half of the fifth as the chased pitcher Tom Murphy as Staub singled. John Miller batted his second double and Cleon Jones singled off reliever Orlando Pena to score two runs.



HONORED—Mrs. Vera Clemente shows her late husband's plaque to Mrs. Julia Weiss, the daughter of Mickey Welch, during Hall of Fame ceremonies. Monte Irvin, left, stands beside commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Inducted in Hall of Fame

Clemente's Last Triumph

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 7 (UPI).—Her composure shaken and her voice cracking, Mrs. Vera Clemente said yesterday, "This is Roberto's last triumph," after her late husband was inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame.

Clemente, the Pittsburgh Pirates' four-time batting champion who died in an airplane crash while on a mission of mercy last New Year's Eve, was one of six new inductees, bringing the total to 140 in baseball's shrine.

Warren Spahn, who won more games (363) than any other left-handed pitcher, and a pair of former New York Giant stars, Monte Irvin and George (High Pockets) Kelly, were the living members inducted.

Two others deceased, Mickey Welch, a 300-game winner of the last century, and Billy Evans, former American League umpire, also were enshrined.

Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner, presided over the ceremonies outside the National Baseball Library in near 90-degree weather. During the proceedings, Spahn's brother-in-law 55-year-old Lee Curran, pitched forward in his chair and suffered an apparent heart seizure while Spahn was speaking. Curran was taken to Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital here, and first reports were that he is expected to recover.

Visibly affected, Spahn, now a pitching coach with Cleveland, continued speaking after he nearly gave up.

Clemente, whose plane crashed while carrying supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua, was honored next. (The Baseball Writers Association of America voted Clemente into the hall last year after the Hall of Fame directors waived the five-year waiting period.)

"Words are inadequate to describe the greatness of Roberto Clemente," said Kuhn. He then called upon the former outfielder's widow, and Vera Clemente was crying as she moved toward the microphone.

"This is Roberto's last triumph," she said. "If he were here now, he would dedicate this honor to the people of Puerto Rico, to the people of Pittsburgh and to the people all over the United States."

Overcome with emotion, she could no longer go on.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	60	30	.667	—
Baltimore	58	32	.646	1 1/2
Boston	56	34	.621	3
New York	51	39	.565	7 1/2
Minnesota	42	48	.467	15 1/2
Cleveland	32	58	.352	25 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	63	48	.568	—
Kansas City	54	49	.524	9
Los Angeles	51	52	.496	12
California	51	57	.472	16 1/2
Texas	41	68	.376	21

Monday's Results

Boston 4, Baltimore 3	Detroit 7, New York 3
Cleveland 7, Chicago 3	(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Texas at New York, 7 p.m.	Twins at Detroit, 7 p.m.
Baltimore at Minnesota, 7 p.m.	Boston at Kansas City, 7 p.m.
California at Milwaukee, 8 p.m.	Cleveland at Chicago, 8 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	51	51	.500	—
Chicago	50	52	.490	1
Pittsburgh	54	55	.495	1 1/2
Philadelphia	52	58	.473	4
New York	48	58	.450	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	57	47	.552	—
Cincinnati	57	47	.552	—
San Francisco	51	49	.509	3
San Diego	52	54	.481	1 1/2
Atlanta	52	54	.481	2
San Diego	37	74	.333	12 1/2

Monday's Results

Montreal 7, Chicago 2	Houston 5, Cincinnati 4
New York 10, St. Louis 3	Los Angeles 2, San Diego 0
(Only games scheduled.)	

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 6, New York 3	Houston at Pittsburgh, 8 p.m.
Chicago at Cincinnati, 8 p.m.	Los Angeles at San Diego, 8 p.m.
Montreal at San Francisco, 8 p.m.	(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis 6, New York 3	Houston 5, Cincinnati 4
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NFL Clubs Pay Price, So Players Get Beef

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP).—The beef shortage, while hitting the average consumer hardest, is also having an effect on the training table menus of some National Football League teams.

Players in the NFL are traditionally among the country's biggest consumers of meat. And some are now finding things on their daily menus that didn't appear last summer.

A survey of NFL clubs last week, by the Associated Press, prompted by reports that members of the Cincinnati Bengals were being served such items as lasagna and spaghetti because of the beef shortage, brought a general response that not all teams were experiencing the same problem.

Some did report that their players were consuming more fish, poultry and pork this year than in 1972. Don Canning, controller of the Los Angeles Rams, said that items have been added to this year's menu that weren't there last year. Some dishes are being offered more frequently than they had been in the past.

According to Canning, "We have more variety to the menu than last year when we contracted to feed each player for so much. This year we are purchasing the food. We always have two entrees to choose from. Last year that was not the case, except when we had fish."

of Santiago, and the splendid Casely, may be afflicted with the same problem. More and more of their stars are going abroad, the situation having been much aggravated by Spain's decision to renege on its contract to the rate of two a club. Ayala of San Lorenzo de Amalago, an excellent young forward who played for South America against Europe last October, is the latest major star to go. Joining Atletico Madrid, the new champions, along with his manager, Juan Carlos Lorenzo.

Let us hope that trouble does not follow Lorenzo abroad quite as unrelentingly as usual. Lorenzo was in the thick of the disgraceful incidents which followed the England-Argentina World Cup semi-final game of 1966 at Wembley. It was Lorenzo, this time as manager of Lazio in Rome, who was deeply implicated a couple of seasons ago in the brawl which followed the match. Lorenzo followed the after-match banquet when Arsenal played Lazio in the Fairs Cup. Atletico, which has also engaged the Argentinean of Spanish parentage, Panadero Diaz, would be ill advised to try to kick its way through this season's European Cup. Meanwhile, the Spanish clubs have largely been unsuccessful in their attempts to

buy the best West German footballers.

The only one who has answered the siren call, the rustling of innumerable pesetas, has been Madrid for exactly half the price (700 million lire) that Rome has just paid Milan for Pierino Prati. A bargain indeed, if one may legitimately speak of bargains where such figures are involved.

The attempt of Barcelona to buy Gerd Muller, West Germany's center-forward, and of Real Madrid to buy Franz Beckenbauer, have, however, been unsuccessful. Barcelona offered 7 million marks for Muller, who, after listening to advice not only from his club, Bayern, but from officials of the Bavarian State government, turned it down. Real was also interested in Johan Cruyff, but the huge price demanded by Ajax put it off.

Tomorrow, Ajax is due to meet London's Tottenham Hotspur in an interesting exhibition. It has not, after all, sold its blond right-winger Johnny Rep, scorer of the only goal in the last European Cup final, to Barcelona, though it was rumored that Cruyff would be in to go. Rep will now be in competition for a place with Jan Mulder, providing Mulder's knee really has been put to rights again. Meanwhile, the leading Dutch scorer, Brokamp, has not been sold from Maastricht to Feyenoord of Rotterdam. It would have been a little too much had Maastricht lost its star player as well as its coach, George Knobel, who will now, of course, manage Ajax.

Spaghetti Anyone?

NFL Clubs Pay Price, So Players Get Beef

Last summer it cost the Rams from \$750 to \$775 daily to feed the team. This year it's running "roughly \$800 a day for about 90 persons," Canning said.

Money Is Answer
John S. Coimer, assistant business manager and dining hall supervisor at Furman University, where the Atlanta Falcons train, said the current meat shortage is causing him a major problem.

The Falcons, Coimer said, demand either New York strip steaks, T-bone steaks or prime ribs every night. This, he noted, has created a problem, for "we've had trouble getting meat recently."

In fact, Coimer said, "one of our two major suppliers told us last week they would be unable to meet our order soon." There's currently about a two-week supply of meat on hand, he estimated.

"But the Falcons said they were willing to pay, so we're buying steaks at whatever we can get them for."

Another who commented on cost was Art Warren, the nutritionist who prepares menus for the New England Patriots. Warren said the Patriots were getting the same amount of beef this year as they did in 1972, but it's just costing a lot more.

According to Warren, New England has no plans to cut back its beef supplies or substitute other food because the club is willing to pay the higher price for beef.

Beef Storage
The beef shortage, he said, "is not affecting the players—just the club, because it costs so much to feed them."

Forefront was cited by others as a means of heading off any possible beef shortage. Chuck Chickster, operations manager of food services for the Washington Redskins, said there would be no shortage at the Redskins' camp at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa.

"Fortunately," he said, "enough beef was purchased ahead of time to get them through the training period."

The company operating the food service for the Green Bay Packers at their St. Norbert College training facility near Green Bay also was prepared, he said, to be fortunate enough to buy up enough steaks ahead of time, so they'll have the same top quality food they've always had," a spokesman said. He added that there's enough beef on hand to last to Sept. 2, when training camp ends.

Ed Hicke, buyer for the Marquette (Mich.) State College food service, which feeds the Minnesota Vikings, said 3,000-4,000 pounds of beef were purchased and stored before the team ever came to camp. However, Hicke said he's had difficulty getting one particular delicacy for the players—steak.

"We have to reach out and buy them when someone comes by," he said.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	50	50	.500	—
Montreal	50	50	.500	—
Boston	49	51	.490	1
San Francisco	48	52	.480	2
Los Angeles	47	53	.470	3
San Diego	46	54	.460	4
Atlanta	45	55	.450	5
Philadelphia	44	56	.440	6
New York	43	57	.430	7
St. Louis	42	58	.420	8
Cincinnati	41	59	.410	9
Pittsburgh	40	60	.400	10
Washington	39	61	.390	11
San Francisco	38	62	.380	12
Los Angeles	37	63	.370	13
San Diego	36	64	.360	14
Atlanta	35	65	.350	15
Philadelphia	34	66	.340	16
New York	33	67	.330	17
St. Louis	32	68	.320	18
Cincinnati	31	69	.310	19
Pittsburgh	30	70	.300	20
Washington	29	71	.290	21
San Francisco	28	72	.280	22
Los Angeles	27	73	.270	23
San Diego	26	74	.260	24
Atlanta	25	75	.250	25
Philadelphia	24	76	.240	26
New York	23	77	.230	27
St. Louis	22	78	.220	28
Cincinnati	21	79	.210	29
Pittsburgh	20	80	.200	30
Washington	19	81	.190	31
San Francisco	18	82	.180	32
Los Angeles	17	83	.170	33
San Diego	16	84	.160	34
Atlanta	15	85	.150	35
Philadelphia	14	86	.140	36
New York	13	87	.130	37
St. Louis	12	88	.120	38
Cincinnati	11	89	.110	39
Pittsburgh	10	90	.100	40
Washington	9	91	.090	41
San Francisco	8	92	.080	42
Los Angeles	7	93	.070	43
San Diego	6	94	.060	44
Atlanta	5	95	.050	45
Philadelphia	4	96	.040	46
New York	3	97	.030	47
St. Louis	2	98	.020	48
Cincinnati	1	99	.010	49
Pittsburgh	0	100	.000	50

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	60	30	.667	—
Detroit	58	32	.646	1 1/2
Baltimore	56	34	.621	3
Boston	51	39	.565	7 1/2
Minnesota	42	48	.467	15 1/2
Cleveland	32	58	.352	25 1/2
Oakland	63	48	.568	—
Kansas City	54	49	.524	9
Los Angeles	51	52	.496	12
California	51	57	.472	16 1/2
Texas	41	68	.376	21

Brodie Is Sharp As NFL 49ers Defeat Browns

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7 (UPI).—John Brodie passed for one touchdown and set up two others, said that night to lead the San Francisco 49ers to a 27-16 victory over the Cleveland Browns in a National Football League exhibition game.

Brodie, playing most of the game, threw a 22-yard scoring pass to Gene Washington to break open a tight game in the third quarter. In all, he hit 13 of 19 passes for 177 yards.

His nine-yard pass to Ted Kwalick set up Larry Schreiber's two-yard touchdown run in the first quarter, and a 34-yard pass to Jubilee Dunbar got the 49ers in range for Bruce Gossett's 11-yard field goal at the end of the first half.

The only one who has answered the siren call, the rustling of innumerable pesetas, has been Madrid for exactly half the price (700 million lire) that Rome has just paid Milan for Pierino Prati. A bargain indeed, if one may legitimately speak of bargains where such figures are involved.

The attempt of Barcelona to buy Gerd Muller, West Germany's center-forward, and of Real Madrid to buy Franz Beckenbauer, have, however, been unsuccessful. Barcelona offered 7 million marks for Muller, who, after listening to advice not only from his club, Bayern, but from officials of the Bavarian State government, turned it down. Real was also interested in Johan Cruyff, but the huge price demanded by Ajax put it off.

